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NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS SET FOR 25 JULY

LD211416 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1347 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- Soviet-U.S. negotiations on halting nuclear tests will open on 25 July, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Information Department announced today at a press conference held here for Soviet and foreign journalists.

In order to solve the problem of nuclear weapons tests, he said, it is essential to draft an accord that would ban such tests under international law. On numerous occasions the USSR has proposed that work start without delay on drawing up such an accord. In March of this year it was proposed to the United States that bilateral negotiations be started on this issue. G. Gerasimov announced that A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, has been appointed to head the Soviet delegation at the negotiations.

As is known, the United States has until recently tried to reduce the issue of nuclear tests merely to monitoring nuclear explosions. During bilateral diplomatic contacts, agreement was reached whereby the two sides, starting 25 July, will conduct talks in Geneva between experts on a wide range of questions -- both verification and determining ways for a complete renunciation of nuclear tests.

This kind of formulation, the USSR Foreign Ministry representative noted, takes into account the positions of both sides and orients the talks toward achieving an effective accord on halting and banning all nuclear tests.

JOINT CONSULTATIVE BODIES TO MEET 22 JULY

LD211510 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- An extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Permanent Consultative Commission opens tomorrow, it was announced today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists held in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The commission was created for the following reasons: first, to realize the aims and the tenets of the ABM Treaty; second, to ensure the observation of the accord in the sphere of limiting strategic arms; and third, to monitor the agreement on steps to reduce the danger of a nuclear war starting between the USSR and the United States. It is being convened at the USSR's initiative, and the U.S. side agreed to the Soviet proposal to hold such a session. From the Soviet side, serious questions will be posed relating to the political and strategic consequences of this year's 27 May decision of the Reagan administration concerning the departure of the United States from the 1972 Interim Agreement Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I], and from the 1979 SALT II agreement.

The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that everything positive achieved in the sphere of nuclear arms control and reduction must be preserved. Continuance by both sides to observe SALT II would facilitate maintenance of the global balance of forces and the strengthening of security. The Soviet Union does not see a grain of rational thought in the concept the U.S. side proposes in reply, G. Gerasimov noted.

PONOMAREV DECRIES U.S. STANCE ON ARMS TALKS

LD211639 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- By TASS analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The French newspaper, LIBERATION, said today that the Soviet Union has multiplied the number of its large-scale disarmament initiatives over the past two months while the United States has invariably answered "no" or advanced totally unacceptable counter-proposals.

The paper's description accurately reflects the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States on questions of curbing the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and on disarmament.

Indeed, despite the American nuclear testing at Nevada, the Soviet Union is sticking to its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. It has come out with a concrete plan for abolishing nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation by the turn of the 20th century and preventing the development of strike space weapons.

The Soviet Union put forward proposals on eliminating chemical weapons, including measures to control the scrapping of enterprises producing such weapons. In a bid to give an impetus to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the USSR worked out an interim option in the approach to the reduction of nuclear armaments.

It proposed an agreement on keeping within the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty for at least 15 years and restricting SDI work to the level of laboratory research, that is the threshold the U.S. has actually approached.

The strategic offensive weapons shall be limited at equal levels, while the question of medium-range weapons reaching each other's territory be handled separately.

The programme of large-scale reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals, advanced by the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies is a major contribution to curbing the arms race.

The U.S. Administration's stand on all these questions is negative. Moreover, Washington intends to break the remaining barriers in the way of the arms race -- the SALT-2 and the ABM Treaty.

The American leaders, in their statements, stand for an "agreement" with the Soviet Union. At the same time, they officially declare, like Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger recently did, that any agreement should not hinder the U.S. effort to implement the Strategic Defence Initiative. McGeorge Bundy, a former adviser to the U.S. President on national security, observed in THE NEW YORK TIMES that President Reagan made it clear again that he would not agree to any deal that would affect "his dream" -- SDI.

On the question of nuclear testing, the White House does not wish a universal ban on all nuclear blasts, since ever more explosions are required under the SDI programme.

How is it possible to move in these conditions to lower balanced levels of armaments than at present? By renouncing the earlier Soviet-American agreements and rejecting new Soviet arms control proposals, the U.S. Administration is showing the world that it is in no way interested in curbing the arms race and is only looking for ways to perpetuate it.

VIKTOR KARPOV INTERVIEWED ON ARMS NEGOTIATIONS

PM211235 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 28, 21 Jul 86 pp 4-5

[Interview with Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space armaments, by R. Krestyaninov: "The Outlook in Geneva" -- date not given]

[Text] [Krestyaninov] Now that the latest round of the talks is over, how would you comment on its result?

[Karpov] It will be remembered that the main purpose of the talks, as was confirmed at the last summit meeting, is to prevent an arms race in outer space and to terminate it on earth, to ensure the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, and to strengthen military-strategic stability.

It is to these ends that the Soviet side has concentrated its efforts. It has done everything in its power to impart to the talks the added impetus which was agreed upon during Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

As regards the U.S. position, the American delegation again failed to advance any new ideas at the round just over. More, one could discern in its very approach to the talks the intention to mark time. This was evident also in the character of the discussions that took place, in the reaction of the U.S. to our proposals, and in many other things that go to make up the atmosphere of the talks.

As a result, this round too ended without any practical agreements being reached. True, the American side voiced readiness, as the U.S. President himself has done, to study the Soviet proposals and to reply to them. The question which remains open is what that reply will be. One would like to hope that it will be positive and that the next round will produce concrete results. It is now up to the American side to say the decisive word.

[Krestyaninov] What concretely are the Soviet Union's latest proposals in the sphere of space and strategic armaments? Some in the West maintain that they are proclaimed from the rostrum but not laid on the negotiating table.

[Karpov] The most radical solution of space problems would unquestionably be prohibition of space strike weapons, as the Soviet Union has urged from the very beginning of the talks. The obstacle, however, is the position of the United States, which places the emphasis on the realization of the Strategic Defence Initiative programme. Faced with undisguised unwillingness to prevent once and for all the spread of weaponry to outer space, we proposed a search for partial solutions which could help to prevent an arms race in outer space.

What specifically do we have in mind? First, prohibition of anti-satellite systems; second, a ban on space armaments of the space-to-earth class, and, lastly, strengthening of the regime called for by the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems.

We proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States undertake the commitment not to exercise their right to withdraw from the ABM Treaty for at least 15 years and strictly to abide by all of its provisions. To remove all misunderstandings, the Americans were urged to agree on a clear-cut distinction between permissible laboratory research on ABM systems or their components, and projects prohibited by the treaty.

As regards strategic offensive weapons, two major Soviet proposals have been submitted for consideration in Geneva. The first provides for a 50 per cent cut in Soviet and American nuclear weapons capable of reaching the territory of the other side-intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, heavy bombers are corresponding medium-range weapons (missiles and aircraft). Each side would be entitled to have on the remaining delivery vehicles no more than 6,000 nuclear warheads. Long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes would be prohibited.

The U.S. proved to be unprepared for such a radical solution. Whereupon we proposed a compromise: the reduction by both sides of their strategic systems (ICBMs, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers and their weaponry) to 1,600 units on each side. A separate decision would be taken on medium-range weapons capable of reaching each other's territory, including long-range land-based cruise missiles. The deployment would be permitted within certain limits of long-range cruise missiles carried by bombers and strictly defined types and a limited number of submarines. Deployment of this type of cruise missiles on surface ships would be prohibited. After the reductions the total number of nuclear warheads would be limited to a maximum of 8,000 units on each side.

Our new proposal took into account the United States' two basic objections to the 50 percent reduction, namely, its objections to the reduction of medium-range weapons capable of reaching each other's territory and to the total ban on long-range cruise missiles. Thus, we took into account the unwillingness of the U.S. to agree to far-reaching cuts. For the American proposals which are likewise supposed to envisage 50 percent reductions actually would set the ceiling not at 6,000 but 15,000 or more nuclear warheads.

We of course prefer the more radical solution -- reduction of the corresponding nuclear armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States by half, with a total ban on space strike weapons. As regards an interim arrangement it could be realized without delay, inside five-six years, if agreement were reached on the observance of the ABM Treaty for at least another 15 years.

At the very beginning of the fifth round, the Soviet Union submitted a draft agreement on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. The formulations of the draft which had been worked out in detail could serve as the basis for a joint draft of such an agreement. However, our proposal was in effect drowned in far-fetched procedural discussions deliberately started by the American side.

Now about the allegations advanced in the West that the Soviet side proclaims far-reaching proposals from the high rostrum which then are not laid on the negotiating table. As a participant in the Geneva talks and as one familiar with the state of affairs also at other negotiations on disarmament and confidence-building measures, I can definitely say that this is a malicious Western propaganda invention.

The proposals the Soviet delegation has put forward at the talks fully accord with what the Soviet leadership has been saying. This applies also to proposals relating to nuclear and space weapons.

[Krestyaninov] Some in the West are trying to make it appear as if the Soviet Union's new proposal on medium-range missiles were identical with the "zero option" Reagan put forward some time ago.

[Karpov] The point is not whether it corresponds to the option Reagan offered or not. The crucial thing is which proposal would reduce the Soviet-American nuclear missile confrontation in Europe to zero, and which would not.

The U.S. "zero option" was put forward as a means of achieving the one-sided disarmament of the U.S.S.R. in the sphere of medium-range missiles both in Europe and in Asia. We, on the contrary, offer a fair and effective way of doing away with all missiles, both Soviet and American in Europe, where the concentration of this type of weapon presents the greatest danger. We are ready to destroy the SS-20 missiles if the U.S. does likewise with its own medium-range missiles in Europe. Moreover, we do not insist on the elimination of the corresponding French and British nuclear weapons. We are ready to give effect to our proposal, provided these nuclear forces remain numerically unchanged and the U.S. does not transfer its strategic and medium-range missiles to other countries. We are of course exposing our security to a certain risk, but we realize that someone must take the first step towards ridding Europe of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical.

[Krestyaninov] Can it be said that the proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries in Budapest have had an influence on the course of the talks in Geneva?

[Karpov] It definitely can. The point is that -- evidently not without prompting from the U.S. -- objectives have been raised in some European countries, primarily in the F.R.G., to our proposal on medium-range missiles. These objections boil down to the contention that if the U.S. missiles were removed from Europe the NATO countries would be at a disadvantage inasmuch as the U.S.S.R. has operational-tactical and tactical nuclear weapons which supposedly would give it the advantage. Besides, the proponents of this view in the West argue that the U.S.S.R. and the other Warsaw Treaty countries possess more powerful armed forces than NATO and this, they say, would be damaging to Western security if the U.S. missiles were removed. Both of these objections are figments of imagination and do not accord with the actual balance of strength -- the rough parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries.

The Budapest programme for the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals and the Soviet Union's readiness to reduce its operational-tactical nuclear strength simultaneously with its realization knocked the ground from under the feet of those who trotted out the "Soviet threat" bogey in this connection. These proposals unquestionably opened new favourable opportunities also for the Geneva talks. Whether our American negotiating partners will make use of these opportunities for the achievement of agreement, primarily on medium-range missiles in Europe, is another matter.

[Krestyaninov] Many prominent Western politicians have made statements contending that there are signs of a breakthrough at the talks and even that by the end of the year a relevant agreement could be concluded. How justified is this optimism?

[Karpov] I would say that the position of the Soviet Union at the talks offers tangible openings for agreement on the entire range of problems relating to space and nuclear weapons already this year. The only obstacle is the position of our negotiating partners.

We are engaged in a constructive search for mutually acceptable practical solutions and do not seek unilateral benefits, military advantages for ourselves. We are ready for both the most radical solutions and interim decisions. Besides, we present no ultimatums. On the contrary, we take the position of the other side into account.

However, I am not prone to euphoria. What is needed is a sober appraisal of the state of affairs at the talks and of the actions undertaken by the U.S. outside their framework. The fact is that Washington has officially announced that it will not continue to observe the SALT-I and SALT-II treaties. [paragraph continues]

If the U.S. goes on deploying more and more strategic armaments -- and this is envisaged in its programmes -- this trend of developments can in no way make for the success of the talks.

It is a well-known fact that the American SDI programme essentially runs counter to the ABM Treaty, and it is not by chance that U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, for instance, has repeatedly said that at some stage in the realization of that programme the U.S. will have to either revise the treaty of simply withdraw from it.

The U.S. side has repeatedly voiced its readiness to hold a Soviet-American meeting at summit level. But if the U.S. really wants such a meeting, it should confirm by its actions its avowed readiness to work for concrete practical solutions in the matter of disarmament.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NEVADA NUCLEAR TEST

U.S. Media Ignore Event

PM211515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev dispatch: "'They Kept the Nuclear Explosion Secret...' How the U.S. Mass Media 'Failed to Notice' the Latest Test in Nevada"]

[Text] New York, 20 Jul -- "All the news that is fit to print" -- this is the proud inscription on the front page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. It implies that one of the leading U.S. newspapers informs its readers about all noteworthy events.

But what, nonetheless, does THE NEW YORK TIMES actually print, and what does it not print? I pick up the 18 July issue. A very weighty newspaper. Some 94 pages, no less. It will take at least an hour just to leaf through and give the paper a cursory glance.

I turn a page and learn something that gives an additional insight into the present times and mores: The large LTV steel company has gone bankrupt. One more associate of New York Mayor Koch has been found guilty of taking bribes. These are among the "lead" stories. On the inside pages there are all kinds of things: a piquant medley of reports on murders, fashion, the spread of the AIDS disease, gangsters' "exploits," and politicians' statements. And advertisements, advertisements, advertisements...

I endeavor to find additional information on what I learned the day before yesterday, when I telephoned the American Peace Test antiwar organization in Nevada -- on the latest nuclear test. Nothing, not a single line. It is though there had not been an explosion. It turns out that this event, which spread alarming ripples throughout the world, does not merit publication in the respectable American newspaper.

Perhaps other newspapers acted differently? I waste no time in looking attentively through THE WASHINGTON POST, the NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, and the NEW YORK POST. The same thing -- not one line. Evidently these publication also consider the news of the latest nuclear explosion "not fit to print." The proprietors of the "free press" have evidently decided not to worry the Americans, not to alarm them at the weekend (days off) with unpleasant news.

The English language has the expression "blackout," meaning "darkness," "concealment," "keeping secret." And it is to such "secrecy" that the U.S. mass media have recently been subjecting the carrying out of nuclear explosions in Nevada. [paragraph continues]

This is particularly obvious because only a few months ago the same NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST were sure to carry a report on this the day before the upcoming test and the day after. Television companies also invariably mentioned this in the latest news. Now it is all different. Why?

The answer suggests itself. Americans are alarmed. Increasingly broad public circles advocate that the Reagan administration stop the nuclear explosions and subscribe to the Soviet moratorium. This is demanded by representatives of public organizations, religious figures, scientists, and doctors. Indignation is beginning to grip a section of Congress, where there is soon to be a vote on a resolution providing for an end to appropriations for nuclear tests unless Washington subscribes to Moscow's moratorium. The administration's positions are becoming morally vulnerable. And so the bosses of the mass media have decided "not to notice" the nuclear explosion, which was so powerful that, as they say, the floors and walls shook in buildings in Las Vegas, where these very bosses and other "bosses" of America so love to gamble at roulette.

Report From Kazakhstan

PM211433 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS special correspondents V. Itkin, L. Chernenko report for IZVESTIYA: "Alarming Echo: American Seismological Instruments Installed in Kazakhstan Registered the Explosion"]

[Text] The splash of a wave on the lake, a breath of wind swaying the crowns of the treets, someone's steps on a forest path, the echo of distant earthquakes -- only these were recorded by the sensitive seismometers marked "made in the United States," installed near the Soviet testing range in the region of Semipalatinsk. Ever since the beginning of the Soviet-American experiment in verifying that no nuclear tests are being carried out, the seismograms had shown that no external forces were disrupting the symphony of the depths of the earth.

And then, early in the morning of 18 July local time (in the United States it was Thursday), the American instruments registered an explosion. The Americans themselves who are now in Kazakhstan, observing the characteristic flourish on the seismogram, determined that the explosion had taken place many thousands of kilometers away from the Soviet range, which has been silent for nearly a year, true to the moratorium. The alarming echo of the explosion came from their homeland, from Nevada. And whereas the first seismogram recorded in Kazakhstan was displayed by American scientist Tom Cochran from the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban to warm applause from all those present, this recording caused entirely different feelings.

Yesterday, the Americans and their Soviet colleagues were doing the "seismologists' dance" in a clearing. The point was that when the scientists had installed the equipment, they had to dance around it to shake the soil. Thus the "seismologists' dance" came about. But today they were not in the mood for dances. Everyone's mood was spoiled. If only it was only the mood. The atmosphere of trust and hope that had been born during the joint work had darkened. While, here in Kazakhstan, Prof James (Bryun) and his colleagues are working at the seismic instruments for the benefit of detente, their compatriots at the Nevada testing range are at the control panels of nuclear devices. What are their thoughts as they press the "atomic" button yet another time?

Last night was not easy for Prof James (Bryun). Not because he was not at home, but in distant Kazakhstan. He could not rest because of what was to happen in Nevada.

An hour passed, two, three... Everyone at the instruments here in Karkaralinsk was waiting tensely. All the same, there was the hope: They might cancel it... But early in the morning the dispassionate seismograph picked up an echo of the distant explosion.

That night the Soviet specialists were not feeling "quite themselves" either. It was not very difficult to perceive that James (Bryun), (Brayan Taker), and the young instruments technician David (Karrel) were simply ashamed to look their Soviet colleagues in the eyes.

"The 14th Nevada explosion since the imposition of the Soviet moratorium is the 1st during the period of joint work by American and Soviet scientists here in Kazakhstan. It smelt of war," O.A. Stolyarov, chief of a laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Earth Physics, says.

"Today I once again came to believe what I was convinced of as a specialist -- problems of verification of nuclear tests do not exist," (Bryun) said.

The underground echo from Nevada reached Kazakhstan. The new test once again demonstrated that the United States, ignoring the Soviet Union's appeals to join its moratorium, continues to pursue a course of undermining efforts to curb the nuclear arms race. It should be stressed particularly that the new explosion took place almost immediately after the end of the meetings of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban in Moscow, at the moment when the Soviet-American experiment had just begun and scientists from the United States had been allowed into the region of the Soviet testing range. But here they had to record only an American nuclear explosion.

There is a special kind of cynicism in all this. The steps we take to meet one another have to be taken on ground shaken by American explosions. The U.S. scientists were not allowed into the Semipalatinsk region in order to record explosions in Nevada.

Addressing American researchers during his meeting with representatives of the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban, M.S. Gorbachev stressed: "On your part, the fundamental question is that of verification of the ending of tests, verification that tests are not being carried out, and not verification of their continuation and of the improvement of nuclear weapons." But once again, the alarming echo is carried through the ground. The seismic waves travel from Nevada, knowing no borders.

After only 13 minutes, the seismic wave caused by the Nevada explosion crossed the North Pole and reached Kazakhstan, leaving its signature on a seismogram recorded by American instruments.

At 0112 hours and 37 seconds, the echo of the Nevada explosion was also recorded by instruments at the Central Seismic Observatory in Obninsk. This characteristic flourish on the tape cut through many efforts. At the same time it demonstrated that still greater forces must be assembled for the peace offensive.

At the hour the Nevada explosion was planned, our countries were linked by the "Leningrad-Boston" television link-up. People gathered in different studios on different continents in order to become more closely acquainted with each other and talk about what worries everyone -- peace.

But while they were building bridges in Leningrad and Boston, in Nevada they were blowing them up. Purely because of the whims of the weather, the explosion was postponed and did not take place at the moment that people on the two countries were talking about mutual understanding and peace. [paragraph continues]

The reason was the unfavorable weather. If only these decisions were influenced not only by the natural climate, but also by the international climate. Today that is not at all suitable for nuclear tests, which herald new spirals of the arms race.

...After certain intervals of time, the seismogram tapes are removed from the instruments. There are many of them. It is not difficult for the experts to decipher what the seismographs have recorded. A seismogram is in general very similar to a cardiogram. If a man's pulse beats smoothly and clearly, the cardiogram is normal. A peak or a breaking of the characteristic line means a threat to life, something irremediable could happen.

On 18 July seismic instruments all over the planet recorded a threat to peace and to life.

Only a few days ago, Tom Chocren was displaying a seismogram obtained in Karkaralinsk -- the first, a peaceful, clear graph. There were dozens of autographs on it -- names and surnames in Russian and English.

There are no autographs on the seismogram dated for the morning hours of 18 July. Nobody wanted to sign it. It was signed in Nevada.

VASILYEV REBUTS REAGAN'S ARGUMENTS ON SDI

LD212014 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- When trying to justify plans of extending the arms race to space, Washington often asserts that the Soviet Union has been actively developing since the 70's an anti-ballistic missile system similar to the one developed in the U.S. within the SDI framework. "IZVESTIYA" wrote today that the same 'argument' had been used by President Reagan who had come up recently with another radio address to the nation.

The newspaper asked Aleksey Vasilyev, a Soviet expert, head of the department of military-political problems of the Institute of the U.S. and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, USSR state prize winner, to comment on that statement. He said: "The President is wrong on two points. First, he was wrong when he said that the Soviet Union was developing its own program similar to the SDI program. He was equally wrong when he stated that the U.S. had woken up from a long slumber only in 1983.

It was stated here on more than one occasion that the USSR did not work with such systems and urged the U.S. to follow its example. As is known, the USSR has submitted for the consideration of the Geneva conference the proposals fully excluding the appearance of weapons in outer space.

"The USSR is conducting research, including in the military sphere. However, it is not aimed at creating strike space weapons. They are connected with the improvement of the space-based systems of early warning, surveillance, communication and navigation. We are not creating strike space weapons and the anti-ballistic-missile defense system for the territory of this country. The USSR strictly observes the 1972 treaty concluded for an indefinite period of time".

Then the Soviet expert moved on to the U.S. efforts in the sphere of anti-ballistic-missile systems. The U.S. never stopped the development of such systems. According to the estimates of the federation of American scientists, from the early 50's to 1983, when President Reagan made his notorious speech on 'star wars', the United States spent 40 billion dollars on the development of anti-ballistic-missile systems.

Before President Reagan made his speech about 'star wars' the Pentagon declared practically the same programs as today. The beginning of the work at the SDI program meant not the transfer from inactivity to activity, but the dramatic intensification of the already vigorous efforts.

The meaning of the President's statements is perfectly clear. Washington realizes that another stage of the arms race that would open up with the spreading of the arms race to space cannot be justified with any arguments. The Soviet program of the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2000 cut the ground from under the feet of the SDI. This is why Washington resorts today to the arguments like, for example, "they were the first to begin". A. Vasilyev said in conclusion that when the problem under discussion is such a serious matter as the security of mankind, there was no room for these arguments which would be very much suitable for a kindergarten.

ARBATOV: SALT PROBLEMS COULD BE SOLVED QUICKLY

PM211223 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 29, 21 Jul 86 pp 8-9

[Aleksey Arbatov article: "SALT-2: A Rubicon in American Policy"]

[Text] The intention of the United States no longer to abide by the SALT-II interim agreement, announced by President Reagan on May 27 this year, would signify, should it be carried out next autumn, a serious negative turn in Soviet-American relations and in world politics which is already beset by more than its fair share of complications.

The wrecking of these arguments could generate a chain reaction leading to the collapse of the existing international system of arms limitation and block the road to new accords in the field of disarmament. The world is threatened with the danger of an uncontrolled arms race and of sliding into the thermonuclear abyss. What are the motives and aims such an irresponsible challenge to the spirit of the Geneva summit, the genuine interests of both the Soviet and American peoples and the hopes of mankind that war can be averted?

The present administration has always wanted to have a free hand in carrying out a vast armaments programme designed to secure military superiority over the USSR, and this intent was glaringly obvious in the President's May 27 statement despite all the demagogical phraseology it contained about the striving of the United States for peace and disarmament. The limitations imposed by SALT-II create substantial obstacles to the further buildup of American strategic arsenals.

Indeed, as it puts into service new submarines of the Ohio class armed with Trident-1 and subsequently Trident-2 SLBM's (over and above the first six submarines), the United States is obliged, as from 1985, to dismantle nuclear submarines with Poseidon SLBM's in the ratio of three old for two new ones. This is necessary for it to remain within the SALT-II limits of 1,200 units for submarine-launched ballistic missiles and land-based interncontinental ballistic missiles with MIRVed warheads. (MIRV stands for multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles.) In order to stay within the established limit of 1,320 units for multiple-warheads delivery vehicles (missile launchers and heavy bombers) the United States, as from 1986, must dismantle MIRVed missiles for each B-52 and B-1B heavy bomber fitted out with cruise missiles (over and above 130 planes).

(Footnote) (These demands are explained by simple arithmetic. The U.S. had 496 Poseidon SLBM's on 31 submarines and 550 MIRVed Minuteman-2 ICBM's, totalling 1,046 units. By 1985 it had built another 6 nuclear submarines of the Ohio class with 24 Trident-1 SLBM's each. This brought the total to 1,190 units. The 7th and 8th Ohio submarines would exceed the ceiling of 1,200 units by 38. [paragraph continues]

If three Poseidon submarines with 16 missiles each are phased out in compensation the total number of MIRVed missiles will remain at 1,190 units. This makes it possible to deploy in addition not more than 130 heavy bombers with cruise missiles so as not to exceed the limit of 1,320 units imposed by SALT-II on multiple-warhead delivery vehicles.)

It would be wrong, however, to give only military explanations of the President's decision. Contrary to complaints by American opponents of the agreements, the compensatory phasing out of old armaments in the event of the deployment of new ones within the SALT-I and SALT-II limits is far from being a painful process. More than that, it sometimes saves money. For example, it is cheaper to scrap service-worn submarines than to overhaul them. It was for this reason that the United States dismantled a Poseidon submarine last year and another two this year (after two Ohio missile-firing submarines went to sea). In the entire period of the existence of the SALT agreements, Washington has withdrawn from its strategic forces 168 delivery vehicles and the Soviet Union 540.

A series of 31 Poseidon submarines was built at an accelerated pace in 1962-67. Since such submarines are expected to serve for 25-30 years, they are to be phased out late in the 1980's or in the first half of the 1990's, thus giving the United States a reserve of 496 units of multiple-warhead delivery vehicles. The SALT-II limits only make it necessary to begin phasing out the first batch of old nuclear-powered submarines a few years earlier than planned. An additional reserve for the deployment of MX ICBM's as from 1986 can be ensured in the 1990's by the withdrawal of some of the Minuteman-3 ICBM's in whose launching silos it is intended to install the first series of MX missiles. In the 1990-95 period 250 Minuteman-3 missiles will exceed their term of 20 years of combat service.

As for the development of the second new type of light ICBM -- the Midgetman (the President has appointed a special commission on this matter), even in the event of a positive recommendation by the commission the problem of compliance with SALT-II (which permits only one new type of light ICBM) may arise nearer to the mid-1990's when the time to test the system comes. It is not by chance that even the U.S. top brass -- the Joint Chiefs of Staff -- who should, it would seem, be averse to the idea of scrapping armaments, were until recently in favour of observing SALT-II. And this stand was explained by rudimentary common sense. (It was only at the last moment that the generals succumbed to their superiors.)

The point is that a number of limitations for which the United States pressed most insistently at the talks in the 1970's in the hope of tying the Soviet Union's hands have on the whole been included in the SALT-II treaty. I refer first of all to the ceilings on the total number of strategic delivery vehicles, the number of MIRVed ICBM's and SLBM's, the number of land-based multiple-warhead ICBM's, the ban on the building of additional fixed ICBM launchers into silos for heavy ICBM's (this actually amounting to the perpetuation of the number of Soviet heavy SS-18 missiles). Also in this category is the ban on new types of heavy ICBM's, the limit on the number of permitted new types of light ICBM's (not more than one), on the number of multiple warheads on the existing ICBM's and on a new type of missiles of this class.

As for the limitations on which the Soviet Union insisted, they were included mostly in the protocol to the SALT-II treaty (the ban on the deployment of sea- and land-based cruise missiles with a range exceeding 60 kilometres and also of mobile ICBM launchers). Under the pretext that the protocol had expired in 1981, the United States started in 1983 to deploy cruise missile systems banned by it.

This means that if SALT-II is wrecked, most of the bans lifted are those on which Washington had stubbornly insisted at the time.

These are limitations which affected Soviet strategic programmes to a much greater extent than American ones. What in the past was seen by the United States as a considerable gain for itself is now presented as major military-strategic handicap to Washington's position in respect to SALT-II.

No wonder that even many American supporters of new arms programmes think the abandoning of SALT-II would land Washington with much more problems than gains even from the standpoint of securing unilateral military advantages. This prompts the conclusion that the President's decision was clearly dictated much more by political considerations than by military-strategic ones. Besides, the specific points of the President's statement give the impression of continued infighting within the administration. There appears to be a rather temporary compromise between various groupings in American ruling circles.

There are a number of reasons for the present flareup in Washington's corridors of power of this tussle over questions relating to the Soviet-American dialogue on arms reduction and limitation. After the Geneva summit we witnessed across the ocean an obvious increase of interest in Soviet-American talks, and points of contact appeared with regard to some of the problems. Opposition to the growth of military spending increased and criticism of the SDI programme by specialists as well as laymen intensified.

The prolongation by the Soviet Union of its moratorium on nuclear explosions, the new proposals put forward by socialist countries to reduce conventional armaments in Europe, Moscow's new approaches to solving problems at the Geneva talks have exerted a tremendous positive influence on the political climate throughout the world. But the very same initiatives have caused alarm and resistance from extreme right-wing forces within the administration. They have chosen the expediency of U.S. compliance with SALT-II as the most vulnerable target and camouflaged their aim behind a hyped-up campaign about mythical "Soviet violations" of this treaty.

These forces see their aim in blocking progress at the talks and in torpedoing the existing agreements so as to free themselves of the political constraints that prevent a further spiralling of the arms race. They are prepared to accept even temporary strategic losses for the sake of this long-term objective. Most importantly, the hawks in the U.S. ruling circles see violation of the unratified SALT-II treaty as a stepping stone to the subsequent wrecking of the unlimited ABM Treaty which is the cornerstone of the entire system of arms race control and the main obstacle to the "star wars" programme.

The Soviet Union's stand on this question was stated in no uncertain terms at a very high level. We were not intimidated by Washington's threat to ditch SALT-II. The U.S.S.R. has always believed that SALT-II has never been a favour granted to it by the United States. The treaty benefited both sides. And this is our explanation for the commitment not to undermine it undertaken by the United STates in 1982 despite all previous attacks by the present leadership against SALT-II and its non-ratification by Congress.

Furthermore, after the United States dealt a blow to SALT-II by starting to deploy land- and sea-based cruise missiles prohibited by the protocol, the policy of observing the treaty's limitations was one of goodwill and tolerance on the part of the U.S.S.R. and not of the United States. We continued to observe the treaty not because we were more interested in it in terms of military strategy than the United States. We considered it important to preserve everything positive that had been attained through long and difficult talks in the 1970's both to maintain a favourable political atmosphere and as a basis for subsequent agreements on more radical disarmament measures. So it seems the U.S. Government should consider once again the question of observing the treaty. [paragraph continues]

For the Soviet Union will not be an accomplice to the dismantling of SALT-II part by part, especially those parts which the United States would want to abandon selectively. In this case the U.S.S.R. will consider itself free of all the treaty's limitations that prevent it from adopting measures to strengthen its defences in response to U.S. offensive and space-based anti-missile weapons. Responsibility for the consequences of an unchecked arms race will rest squarely with Washington.

The problem of observance of agreements has now become a major problem in Soviet-American relations, and no less of a problem than that of concluding new accords. If only because the latter can be based only on the foundation of the existing system of arms limitation. If this foundation is destroyed it will be difficult if not futile to count on reaching new agreements.

In any area of law treaties are to be found about which the parties differ. The two powers have accumulated a number of claims and counter-claims concerning the observance of SALT-I, SALT-II and the ABM Treaty. As for SALT-II, this is due most of all to its uncertain juridical status: it has not been ratified by the United States. There is yet another reason -- Washington's violation of provisions of the protocol. At the time of signing the protocol was viewed as an integral element of SALT-II and the issues mentioned in it were to find a permanent solution in SALT-III.

The Soviet Union has a long list of questions it would like to put to the United States. Some of these could well serve as an adequate pretext for withdrawing from the treaty. But being aware of the full importance of the problem and the responsibility of the great powers for the operation of the agreements and the process of arms limitation, we tried to resolve questions that arose by way of contacts, using the mechanism offered by the standing consultative commission in Geneva. On its part, the U.S.S.R. has always given detailed answers to all U.S. charges against it, ranging from the radar in Krasnoyarsk to the ICBM of the RS-12M type (SS-25 according to the Western classification) and the coding of a part of the telemetry during test missile launchings. The Soviet Union, as has been repeatedly stated by its officials, strictly abides by the existing agreements.

If the United States were really concerned about the observance of the agreements, this problem could no doubt be solved relatively quickly on a level that would a-cord with the importance of the problem. When the roof leaks, the problem should be resolved with prompt repairs and not by blasting the entire building. So if Washington implements its decision next autumn and exceeds the limits imposed by SALT-II, nobody should have any lingering doubts that the claims of mythical "Soviet violations" are merely a clumsy pretext invented by those who want to have a free hand in lifting all restraints on the arms race.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES NUCLEAR TEST MORATORIUM

LD212001 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 20 Jul 86

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Posner, with Drs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Posner] Today we will be looking at what has become one of the most discussed and debated issues in recent months, and that is the issue of a comprehensive nuclear test ban. I'd like us to look at it in connection with the meeting that took place between the general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, and scientists who assembled here in Moscow for their forum, scientists for the banning of nuclear tests. And as we talk about this I'd like you and our listeners to keep in mind that just the other day, I believe on Thursday 17th, the United States conducted yet another nuclear test in Nevada.

Now the reason for the forum, for the gathering of these scientists in Moscow, scientists from, I believe, over 30 countries had many reasons [as heard], but perhaps the most important one was the fact that a team of American scientists had gone to Kazakhstan, not far from Semipalatinsk, which is one of the sites where we test nuclear devices, and it installed there seismic equipment, the most modern equipment for on-site verification to show that indeed it was impossible to hide, conceal, disguise any kind of nuclear testing. And that very, very sophisticated technology was installed in this site. Now, that kicks off our discussion.

[Bogdanov] Yes. I think it's very important event and I believe, Vladimir, that you have given us a very comprehensive and very deep analysis what really happened now in Moscow. Let me tell you one thing. You know, I wouldn't like our listeners over there to think that that team of American experts coming to Semipalatinsk, installing these measurements, that's something extraordinary, I would like to tell our listeners that any American Administration, beginning from, even from, I would say, from Kennedy administration, have already known that the technical means, or national technical means are quite enough to detect, to measure and to detect nuclear tests. [passage omitted] But this administration came to power.

[Posner] Do you talk about the Reagan administration?

[Bogdanov] Yes, I mean Reagan administration of course. When they came to power the first thing they said, they said no, we don't believe that. It's not enough, we would like to have on-site inspection as such. We always had a problem with the extent, number one, of such inspection, that it should not mix be up [as heard] with espionage, with (?spy) work. Number one. And number two, we will always would like to have, you know a correlation, a proper correlation between disarmament measures and control measures because what American side suggested to us in measurement was much higher than arms control (?measure). That's why you always had a suspicion: What for? (?What for you need it?). In any case that's what we saw now, and when I say saw I literally mean that because I saw it by my own eyes on Soviet tv, American tv, nearby that place [words indistinct] sophisticated, you know, measurements and believe me I was full of joy, I was full of enthusiasm that at last, at last we have it, we have it.

[Posner] I'd like to interrupt you for a moment Dr Bogdanov. You said when you began your very impassioned speech, you said that this was nothing outstanding, the fact that the Americans were now putting, had put in this technology, and I tend to agree with you in the scientific sense that there is nothing outstanding. But in my opinion it is outstanding as a reflection of what Mikhail Gorbachev many times now has alluded to as a new way of thinking in a period that demands a completely new approach. Now I would like to ask...

[Bogdanov interrupting] Yes, yes, that's exactly, you're, I just mean that technical side. But from the -- as an event in the Soviet-American relations it's really an event, an extraordinary one.

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov.

[Plekhanov] Yes, I was impressed by the speed with which the idea, which was first broached by the National Resources Defense Council in the United States [as heard], which is an environmentalist organization opposed to the nuclear testing, the way that idea became reality. You would expect that such an idea, the movement of such of an idea, would hit a lot of bureaucratic obstacles and I think the speed with which it was done -- and it's not only American seismologists coming to the Soviet Union, it's an exchange, a group of Soviet seismologists will go to Nevada in a few weeks' time and install Soviet devices [words indistinct].

[Posner] How long did it take from the actual agreement to the installation? Have you any idea?

[Plekhanov] Well, I first heard about it from one of the leaders of the National Resources Defense Council in late March. They were then thinking of putting it forward. Then I believe in May a group from that council came to the Soviet Union and they discussed it with the Committee of Soviet Scientists Against Nuclear War and within a few days they had an agreement.

[Posner] Yes, well actually it took 1 month, from the moment of signing of the agreement to the moment of installing the technology took only 1 month which is really very, very quick.

[Bogdanov] Yes, but this is another proof that technology or all technical difficulties are *?nothing) provided you have a political will to reach results.

[Plekhanov] Absolutely. And this is a conclusion of this conference. The scientists gathered in Moscow discussed in great depth the technical aspects of the verification problem and they literally wiped off the problem, they wiped it off the table. It's no longer a problem. You can't hide behind the bogus thesis that you can't really verify the absence of nuclear testing. So I think that moves forward the test ban, moves us all toward a comprehensive test ban. Of course there will be other arguments put forward because there are people who don't want a nuclear comprehensive test ban and there are some forces in the United States, including those represented in the Reagan administration are very much afraid.

[Posner] Let me catch you on that one. Let us imagine that -- we don't have to imagine it, we know that there are people in the U.S. Administration who do not want a test ban, pretty obviously, they can no longer say that this point that it's not verifiable. If you were one of them, Dr Bogdanov, what argument would you advance to say that we still have to keep on testing?

[Bogdanov] My argument would be that we need improvement and improvements in technological, you know, breakthrough in our nuclear weapons because we believe in deterrence theory and deterrence means what? You always improve your nuclear charges. That would be my argument.

[Posner] And you can't improve them without testing.

[Bogdanov] And you cannot improve it without testing. That's number one. Number two: Gentlemen, we are building up star wars devices, we need for that nuclear power to initiate, you know, to accelerate lasers and things like that and before we do that we should face this and if we are serious about SDI we should do that, that's my argument, and my third argument is don't trust those bloody Russians.

[Posner] Anyway.

[Bogdanov] Anyway.

[Posner] Even if you can verify.

[Bogdanov] Even if you can verify, don't trust those bloody Russians.

[Posner] All right, Professor Plekhanov, I'm not going to ask you to argue with that third one because you can't argue with that. If it's don't trust the Russians then there's no way that we can ever reach any agreement.

But what about those first two? That we have to develop, some Americans might say, we have to develop our strategic arsenals and we have to develop SDI and without testing we can't do it. What would you say to tha?

[Plekhanov] Well I would say it's like having a cancer and thinking of improving the way the cancerous cells can do damage to your body. [passage omitted]

[Posner] Here's another question that has come up many times in connection with the installation of this seismic equipment here in the Soviet Union with an American team that will be there for a whole year. There will be American experts manning this equipment for the whole year. One of the questions is, will the Soviet Union exercise forbearance and prolong its unilateral test ban, even if the United States does not follow suit as quickly as we would hope? That is to say, the scientists have been saying 56 percent of te U.S. population today is for a comprehensive test ban. The test ban that the Soviets have adhered to is doing a lot to influence peace. So, even if it doesn't happen today it will happen tomorrow and what they're saying to the Soviet government is, what they asked Mikhail Gorbachev was, please exercise the restraint that you've exercised. What can you say about that?

[Bogdanov] You know, Vladimir, I -- that's my very personal opinion...

[Posner interrupting] Of course.

[Bogdanov] I am not a political level [as heard]. I am not representing a decision-making level, but to be frank with you I am very worried about that. For 1 year we have been not testing. If we don't do that and if Americans snap their fingers at our, you know, gesture, believe me or not I would have to go ahead with our testing.

[Posner] You would, eh?

[Bogdanov] I would, I would. I am very worried, I am very worried, I am very worried. Of course, you may say that unilateral gesture, very, very appealing, very...

[Posner, interrupting] Important.

[Bagdanov] Morally important, but that's my personal opinion, you may not agree with that.

[Posner] Sure.

[Bogdanov] But I am very worried and I believe that many, many Soviets share my views. What do you think, Sergey?

[Posner] How about you?

[Plekhanov] Yes, I think that with this continuing [words indistinct] there will be technical problems that people could point to, and the important thing is that this initiative of ours is met, is reciprocated by the American side. So this is a question where the American people and their elected representatives can have a real say, can have a real impact. We are holding out in our restraint. We have held out for longer than anybody expected. But I would agree with Dr Bogdanov that there will be problems of a military-technical nature if the United States continues its mindless rush toward more and more and better and better nuclear weapons.

[Posner] Well, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the point is that we are not testing, that we will not test until 6 August, which does give the United States more time, and that the Soviet leadership would seriously consider this request on the part of the scientists. But I tend to share your view that we cannot go on for ever, there has to some -- I mean if, if the United...

[Plekhanov interrupting] There has to be a response.

[Posner] If the U.S. leadership, if the U.S. Administration is going to ignore what the majority of Americans want, what the majority of the world wants, I don't think anyone -- I don't think if you were to conduct a poll the world over you would have any doubt that the overwhelming majority would be demanding a comprehensive test ban. If the U.S. Government is going to continue ignoring that desire on the part of the majority of the human race, I don't think we'll have any choice at some point, although I would certainly hope, and I think that the fact that we have reached this nongovernmental agreement on the installation of these techniques and technologies that make it absolutely foolproof that no one can test without the other side knowing, it gives me a certain amount of hope that indeed a comprehensive test ban will be agreed upon. Now, do you have that hope yourselves as we close this program or not? Be quite frank, I'd like to hear your feelings.

[Bogdanov] I -- again I would like to be quite frank. I am not 100 percent sure. My percentage rather is very low.

[Posner] I see. How about you?

[Plekhanov] No, I do have hope and I do hope that there is enough common sense in the American people to have a say in this problem. And I think that is the key question, as to whether democracy works in America, to any extent, whether what the people think counts, whether madness in nuclear affairs completely reigns in the United States. That's the question. I tend to be a little more on the optimistic side on those questions.

[Posner] Well, it's clear that in the near future we are going to hear the answers to a lot of those questions and we'll be discussing them in the future as well. So, for today, I want to say goodbye for the team of Top Priority. Tune in next week, the same time and the same day for our next issue.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH GOODWILL GAMES ATHLETES

TASS Report

LD212247 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 21 Jul (TASS) -- A meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Central Committee, and Soviet sportsmen -- winners and prizewinners at the Goodwill Games -- took place in the Kremlin today.

In his greetings Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the Goodwill Games have become a major event in the sociopolitical life of our country and in the world sports movement. They will occupy a special place in the international sports calendar, because the birth of the games epitomizes the call of the times and the goodwill of peoples striving to live in peace and accord. The initiative of sport organizations, business circles, and the public of the USSR and the United States to hold the Goodwill Games has fully justified itself and received the energetic support of many countries in the world. An excellent opportunity has presented itself for the strongest athletes to test their powers half way to the Olympic Games.

The games have become another step on the road to strengthening trust and mutual understanding between peoples and an example of cooperation and international meetings between young people on a peaceful democratic basis.

Mikhail Gorbachev heartily congratulated the Soviet sportsmen on their successful performances at the games, wished them further successes in sport, health, and well-being, and thanked them for their hospitality and warmth to the sportsmen from abroad.

It was noted at the meeting that the Soviet squad contained representatives of all the union republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad. Such a broad representation shows that physical culture and sport and concern for people's health in our country have become the subject of constant attention by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. In this respect the need was stressed to use the Goodwill Games to step up all physical-health and mass sports activity, particularly in labor collectives and where people live and pass their leisure.

Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport; Sergey Bubka, USSR merited master of sport; Olga Krivosheyeva, USSR master of sport (international class); and Leonid Arkayev, USSR merited coach, spoke about the results of the competitions and shared their impressions about how the games went and about their meetings with their foreign counterparts. They assured the CPSU Central Committee that Soviet sportsmen will continue to be active participants in the international sports movement and will implement with concrete deeds the motto of the Goodwill games "From Friendship in Sport to Peace on Earth."

The meeting passed in an exceptionally warm and cordial atmosphere.

Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Viktor Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

Further Details

LD211729 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today in Moscow Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met with Soviet athletes who participated in the Goodwill Games. [Video shows the platform with, from left to right, Yakovlev, Gorbachev, Gramov, and unidentified official. Gorbachev stands by the microphone]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I would like to welcome you cordially in the Kremlin -- winners of the competitions, our remarkable athletes, and through you all participants, if I can put it this way, in the Soviet part of the athletic competitions at the Goodwill Games. Welcoming you, I would like to say from the very outset that we are very happy not only with your athletic achievements -- we know and appreciate them a lot, naturally -- but also with the way you showed yourselves as good hosts and represented our country and our youth well. I congratulate you on that cordially. [applause] [end of recording]

Comrade Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Sport and chairman of the Goodwill Games Committee, reported on the results of the Goodwill Games. Speaking at the meeting were athlete Sergey Bubka, holder of the world record in pole-valuting, Olga Krivosheyeva, the Komsomol secretary of the USSR volleyball team, and Leonid Arkayev, USSR meretorious gymnastics coach.

Concluding the meeting, Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording] To start with, it is natural for me, just as for every Soviet, to want to congratulate you on the great athletic victory into which many years and much effort were invested by both athletes themselves and by their coaches, whose achievements crown the great deal of athletic work and the wide-scale athletic movement in our country. This is, in fact, the country's achievement, and using my position, I cordially congratulate you on behalf of the party Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Soviet Government, all our Soviet people, on giving such pleasure to the country. [applause]

As you know, it is difficult to deal with glory. And as long as we speak in the presence of many glorious names -- and perhaps these names will keep resounding in the years to come -- I would like to wish that you turn what you have done and what you have achieved into a good basis for a new push, a new leap, and let it not go to your heads. And if it is going to be this way then many victories, not only athletic but on the human plane as well, lie ahead of you. That is a very important lesson which we do not always learn at the right moment. That is why I am welcoming you, and I would like to wish you further successful work in the future -- great labor, new achievements, and wish you truly to represent our Soviet people, who are industrious, modest, charming, communicative, and broadly lacking in conceit and ambitions. [as heard] Let that not go to your heads either: Keep being good guys, Komsomol members, and later young Communists. Let's agree that, at the conclusion of the Goodwill Games, you will continue to improve your own achievements and abilities, but will simultaneously go to young people, and first and foremost to schools, to labor collectives, so that new cells of the sporting movement, of our youth, might arise around you. If you do this, and you already are doing this, then it must be said that we will have even more fervent enthusiasts, and not only amateurs but also sportsmen themselves. Additionally, this is the pastime, the leisure of young people. It is better that it should be like this: connected with the theater, with the cinema, with sport, with travel, with tourism than with other things about which I simply don't want to talk about today.

It's a good day, and I don't want to spoil the mood for you, nor for myself. Sports is a people's matter linked to its health, to its spirit, to its morality, and in the final analysis it also is the key to the economy and to productivity, to everything. I wish you a good journey, a happy journey in life, new accomplishments, good accomplishments, and great achievements in both sports and in life. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and Comrade Mironenko, Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, participated in the meeting.

Gramov at News Conference

LD190837 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 19 TASS -- The message of greetings of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev has made the atmosphere at the games particularly elevated, said Marat Gramov, chairman of the organizing committee and the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, at the Goodwill Games Press Conference which is under way here.

"It is manifestations of goodwill that are needed in relations between people and nations, states and governments today, more than ever before. Goodwill opens borders, makes it possible to resolve the vital problems of our time. Whatever distances divide us, people of earth, and whatever the differences between our convictions and lifestyles, we must come together, talk, argue and vie with one another in honest competition."

The Goodwill Games are exactly such competitions, said Marat Gramov.

SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN MOSCOW 21 JULY

LD210950 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The prepardness of the World Federation of Scientific Workers to press ahead further that science be used only in the interests of peace and social progress has been expressed by Jean-Marie Legay, the president of the world federation. He opened today the international forum in Moscow "Science, Technology and Peace", which is being attended by representatives of more than 60 countries.

Our forum is being held in the international Year of Peace, he said. Never before have the achievements in science and technology been so impressive and the danger of their use with military aims been so real as it is today. Therefore it is necessary to resolve that contradiction without delay.

A message of greetings from Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was read out at the opening session. Nikolay Ryzhkov wished the scientists every success in the development of international cooperation for the sake of resolving the most acute problems of the present and, above all, for ensuring lasting peace on earth.

The delegates to the forum were welcomed by Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions.

In the course of the three-day forum, the scientists will have to dscuss the trends and prospects for the development of world science and technology, the responsibility of scientists in the fight for peace and disarmament.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD182046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Jul 86

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union foreign affairs commentator Sergey Pravdin, with Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS; Madrid correspondent Valentin Gorkayev; and commentators Boris Andrianov, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, Vladimir Pasko, Igor Surguchev, and Pavel Kasparov, not further identified]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted: Pravdin introduces the program and presents a selection of listeners' letters in support of the Soviet peace policy and condemning U.S. neoglobalism]

[Pravdin] At the microphone is Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, deputy general director of TASS. If you please:

[Krasikov] As the leading organs of the world press are noting at present, the middle of month is being marked by a high level of activity by Soviet diplomacy. Contacts between leaders of our country with representatives of the West European states have been especially intensive. Soon after the Soviet-French summit in Moscow, the USSR minister of foreign affairs held talks in London. Former U.S. President Richard Nixon is in Moscow as a private individual, it's true, but although it is a private visit we remember that Nixon was once president of the United States, that he belongs to the same party as the current President Reagan, and the press in our country and abroad have drawn attention to the fact that this figure was received by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and by other Soviet leaders. Finally we are awaiting the imminent arrival in our country of the FRG minister of foreign affairs.

During all these talks and meetings there was discussion not only on various aspects of bilateral relations between the USSR and other states, but also on the most urgent international questions, primarily problems of reducing the level of military confrontation on the scale of Europe and the whole world. The pressing need for a speedy solution to these problems was again stressed with all force at the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and representatives of the International Scientists Forum on 14 July. The Soviet leader described the reasoning that the struggle against the arms race can be extended over years and even decades as mistaken. It should not be forgotten that we have reached such a stage in the scientific and technical revolution that new discoveries can spur the arms race still more.

Another sign of the activity of our diplomacy is that at this moment special USSR envoys have been sent abroad. They are conveying a verbal message from the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to heads of state and government. Here emphasis is being laid on the speedy solution of disarmament problems. The speediest action which any state can make is made by their leaders and not by computers. [Passage omitted: Krasikov recaps history of Franco-Soviet relations since De Gaulle's visit to Moscow in 1966]

[Pravdin] Relations between the USSR and Britain are much more complex than Soviet-French relations, and yet it is a fact that following Mitterrand's talks in Moscow talks were held between Eduard Ambrosyevich Shevardnadze and leaders of the British Government in London. Our faithful listener from Moscow, Mitrofan Ivanovich Alekseyev, asks us to talk about the results of these.

[Krasikov] The talks held this week in London by Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the Party Central Committee, our country's minister of foreign affairs, with British leaders also showed that, given mutual interest, cooperation is perfectly possible. During this visit -- the first in 10 years -- three very important agreements were signed simultaneously; one of these agreements was in the military sphere -- I mean the intergovernmental agreement on preventing incidents at sea outside territorial waters. Speaking at a news conference before leaving London, our minister expressed the hope that this agreement will become a forerunner of other fundamental accords between our country and other countries of East and West on eradicating the possibility of the most terrifying incident -- a nuclear conflict capable of putting an end to life on earth. In order not to permit this, said Comrade Shevardnadze, we must create reliable guarantees for ensuring international security.

There were two other documents signed in London. One was a program for developing economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Great Britain for 1986-90, and the other was an intergovernment agreement on settling reciprocal financial and property claims arising before World War II. Such claims existed, they accumulated, and now they will be solved. During the talks with the British representatives, the USSR minister of foreign affairs naturally noted that we see Britain as an equal partner, and that without cooperation it is difficult to solve problems of limitation and reduction of weapons with such a partner in a radical manner.

[Passage omitted: Krasikov sums up the latest USSR peace initiatives; Gorkayev, Madrid correspondent, talks about the anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War; Pravdin outlines Soviet aid to Mali; Andrianov describes the meaning of information imperialism; Vyacheslav Lavrentyev explains why the United States is so opposed to the Sandinists in Nicaragua; Vladimir Pasko answers a question on what ASAT is; and Pavel Kasparov talks about the use of decrees by the French Government]

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD202138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Jul 86

["International Observers Round Table" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, member of the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board; and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, Central Television and All-Union Radio political observer]

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. Important events in political life last week were the international forum of scientists in Moscow and the meeting of its representatives with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. As you know, comrades, the forum participants, major scientists from 32 countries, unanimously spoke out for an end to nuclear tests. This theme seems doubly topical to me, inasmuch as the United States last Thursday -- or more accurately, on the night of Thursday to Friday -- carried out another underground blast at its nuclear test site in Nevada. This is the 7th already this year and the 14th since our country stopped all nuclear blasts.

Rudolf Georgiyevich, you visited the United States not so long ago; How do you explain this, to put it mildly, odious position of Washington?

[Kolchanov] I would like, first of all, to make a small digression into history: It is all the more essential since 6 August is the 41st anniversary of the first atomic bombing. I think that our listeners also know perfectly well that the use of Fat Man and Little Boy, the first atomic monsters, was not at all called for by any military reasons. Soviet soldiers, having defeated the Kwantung Army, had practically predetermined Japan's capitulation, and of course, there was no need for the use of this superweapon, especially against the civilian population. Washington saw atomic bombs as a means for altering the world to its fashion on the model of a Pax Americana. It saw them as a means of asserting its supremacy over the planet, which had not yet recovered from the adversities of the war.

The bomb was not only meant for political blackmail, but also for practical use for a direct purpose, and the first and main opponent was the Soviet Union. I will recall the directive from the Chiefs of Staff of 20 September 1945. It gave the order to keep mobile strike forces on alert, ensuring rapid and effective action. As you see, the directive itself is not very specific, but Plan No 329 of 3 November 1945 as well already defined the directive specifically and envisaged the selection of approximately 20 of the most important targets suitable for stratetic atomic bombing in the USSR and on the territory it controlled.

You can imagine it: the end of 1945, the military cananonade has just died down, the ashes have just settled on the soil of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the tears of the relatives and friends of the 20 million Soviet people who died as victims of Hitlerism have not yet dried, and Washington is working out in detail a plan for the atomic destruction of the Soviet Union. I must recall here that the United States has brandished the big atomic stick more than once against various countries. In 1953, General Bradly, addressing a senate foreign affairs commission -- this address caused a lot of noise at the time -- said: We have discussed many times the possibility of the tactical use of the atomic bomb in the Korean War as soon as a suitable target is chosen. The year 1956: the United States threatens the use of military weapons during the Suez crisis. The year 1973: at the time of the Arab-Israeli war, nuclear combat readiness is called for in the U.S. Armed Forces. The year 1980: The Pentagon plans a nuclear bombing on Iran.

But, the main target has remained the Soviet Union; naturally, we have not been able to watch the growing threat with indifference. The USSR has created [sozdal] adequate weapons capable of holding back the forces of imperialism from the adventure of striving for world supremacy. In so doing -- and this is highly important -- unlike U.S. imperialism, the Soviet Union has never threatened the use of weapons of mass destruction against anyone.

[Zholkver] Rudolf Georgiyevich, as I understand it, the most important place in this historical digression has been taken up by the global plans of U.S. imperialism.

[Kolchanov] Precisely. These plans were born not just now or all of a sudden, they were born in the very first postwar.

[Zhoskver] But it seems to me it would be incorrect if, on a level with these geopolitical interests of U.S. imperialism, we did not also take into account its military-industrial interests. I refer to the activity of the U.S. military-industrial complex, for which the production of nuclear weapons is the most profitable business, and I would say particularly so at the moment. After all, the point is that the latest reports in the U.S. economic press and the latest events on the New York stock exchange are evidence of a certain instability in the United States' present economic situation. New indications of a fall in growth rates have been registered.

Last year the volume of retail sales in the United States -- this is an important index -- showed an increase of only 0.2 percent. The volume of production at factories, mines, and other enterprises in the country fell in June for the fourth time in the past 5 months. Well, this is without mentioning the fall of shares on the stock exchange, and not just for 1 -day. This was going on all last week, and the U.S. budget deficit is not declining and the foreign trade deficit is increasing. All this has evoked definite anxiety from the major U.S. companies. I saw a large article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on this issue, where it is noted that the new situation, it seems, is influencing profits, and the story that follows is very interesting: The military industry, which in the past few years felt unusually well, obtaining profits on share capital that are 50 percent higher than average for the country -- this is what military orders yield -- has announced disappointing profits for the first quarter of 1986. So, apprehensions have appeared to the effect that these absolutely record profits the military industries obtain may, for all I know, decrease. And how do the companies respond to this? The same article in THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the companies, leading ones such as General Dynamics, Lockheed, and Boeing, are amalgamating and concluding cartel agreements, and there is a real hunt on for military orders. The most important military orders are for the production of nuclear weapons and military space arms. It seems to me that one of the reasons Washington is so stubbornly ignoring world public opinion, the opinion of its own country, and the opinion of its own scientists who caution against a continuation of the nuclear arms race, is the urge not to allow just the elimination, but even any reduction in the huge profits connected with space weapons production.

[Lebedev] I agree with you, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Since we started talking about this subject of nuclear tests and the continuing blasts in Nevada, then, the military-industrial complex and this obligarchy, this financial, military, and militaristic oligarchy in the United States, are undoubtedly the root of all evil and the initiators of the continuing nuclear arms race. This is an exact reflection of an old approach, which is already obsolete in international politics as we said in our nuclear space missile age -- that is, it is an attempt, with the aid of this new technology, with SDI, the star wars program -- because these nuclear blasts are obviously being used precisely for improving the development of th SDI program -- with the aid of this, to still achieve the same thing, that same redundant dream of world supremacy.

[Zholkver] Which they were dreaming about as far back as the first postwar months and years.

[Lebedev] Exactly. Even so, here in this picture that is already so negative, I would also like to find a definite positive point. Let us say, 6 months ago, terms such as -- the necessity for a new political way of thinking -- who used them? You know that Soviet leader Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev used them. They are entered in the political report to the 27th congress, and currently we see that they have already started talking about a new political way of thinking, and the urgent, and pressing necessity for it throughout the world.

Now the International Forum of Scientists for a Nuclear Test Ban took place in Moscow this week, and there I had occasion to hear a speech by a very famous and authoriative scientist -- on the whole, very prominent and authoriative figures were gathered there, many of them were later received by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev -- and one of the first to speak was a professor at Princeton University, Frank von Hippel.

The very first sentences that he uttered were that on this issue of testing nuclear weapons, there are indeed two different approaches to world affairs which manifest themsleves. This is the old political way of thinking and the new political way of thinking. He said only that it was precisely the fact that the Soviet Union has unilaterally maintained its moratorium on testing nuclear weapons for almost a year that is evidence of, indeed, a new political way of thinking. This idea has also been entered into the declaration which the participants adopted; it literally says that to achieve this aim to stop nuclear tests and eliminate nuclear weapons, a new way of thinking is needed. The Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests is a most important demonstration of this new thinking, opening up unique opportunities for a comprehensive nuclear test ban. The scientists hope that the United States on its part will also make the same decision on a moratorium.

Here, strictly speaking, is a characteristic and clear example of a very influential public opinion group's assessment of the policy which is being carried out by our country, and, I think that this theme of a new political way of thinking has something in common with many of our other initiatives. The point here, so to speak, is that it does not just come to the problem of nuclear tests, because at the moment in Europe and in West Europe -- I want to stress this -- this trend toward a realization of the necessity for a new political way of thinking and an understanding of the interconnection of the modern world, with all its contradictions, of course manifests itself very clearly and specifically and we see this in recent events.

[Zholkver] Yes. This also came out, in my opinion, during our foreign minister, Comrade Zhevardnadze's visit to London, which took place this week, and the talks that were held with the British leaders, and the Soviet-British agreements signed there. I'll remind you that among them was a program for the development of our economic cooperation over the next 5 years, and a not unimportant agreement on preventing incidents at sea. I have in mind not only the fact that Britain, as is known, is a major sea power, but also that this agreement could become the forerunner -- as Eduard Amvorsiyevich put it -- of agreements on more important questions. On the preventing of the most terrible incident that can happen, a nuclear catastrophe.

[Kolchanov] And the visit of our foreign minister, Comrade Shevardnadze, is itself a development of the Soviet-British dialogue initiated back in 1984 by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Interestingly, practically the whole of the British press assesses the outcome of the talks very favorably. I can quote the FINANCIAL TIMES. It writes that the talks have marked the beginning of a stage of thaw in Anglo-Soviet relations, which have been frozen for a long time. The same paper, quoting British officials, stresses that the Anglo-Soviet talks were conducted in detail, constructively, and in a relaxed atmosphere. Well, knowing the British reserve, knowing how slow they are to express their emotions, and bearing in mind, indeed, what Soviet-British relations have been like until recently, one should regard this as quite a favorable assessment.

[Zholkver] Well, as for our assessment, it was given at the Politburo session where Comrade Shevardnadze's report on the results of his visit to Great Britain was discussed. The Politburo noted that those talks and conversations and the agreements that were signed are an important step in continuing the political dialogue between the two countries, the development of their mutually benefical relations, and cooperation in matters on which there exist between the sides points of contiguity and a shared interest in lowering international tension and strengthening peace.

[Lebedev] Here I think one should not forget -- and we do not forget -- another very important aspect of the Soviet-British talks, which is their, as it were, international and European, pan-European, aspect. Taken together with the recent visit by French President Mitterrand, this visit and these talks with the British leaders have shown, in general, that there is a growing realization that the whole of Europe is one community.

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, as Shevardnadze said at the press conference, we note the realism and the rational approach of the British side, which has definitely expressed itself in favor of observing the existing Soviet-U.S. treaties -- SALT I, SALT II and ABM -- in favor of progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments, in other words, what you have said about general world problems, and, in particular, European problems.

[Lebedev] Yes, quite right. There is a new awareness not only of the possibility, but also of the necessity that Europe, with its 700 million inhabitants, should play an independent role in world affairs and international politics. And...

[Kolchanov interrupting] With its accumulated experience, positive experience...

[Lebedev] Both negative and positive, yes.

[Kolchanov] Since the seventies, the experience has clearly positive, while the past decades and centuries provided negative experience, which is also experience.

[Lebedev] Of course the Europeans have a foundation on which to rely. This tendency toward strengthening, so to speak, both an independent Europe as a whole, and particular states -- large, medium, and small European states -- toward strengthening their independent role in world politics, this tendency is now being manifested in a very tangible way, and it is positive. Here one should not be looking for -- as again certain of the mass media both across the ocean and in Western Europe do, all the time, harping on these famous wedges that Moscow is supposedly trying to drive into relations in NATO and relations between the allies on both sides of the Atlantic. Here is a rather interesting statement I will quote, by a fairly well-informed person, General Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe. He recently said that he finds there is presently far stronger anti-European feeling in the United States than at any time during his 7 years in Europe, and stronger anti-American feeling here in Europe than he has ever seen as he put it. So there is no need to invent or seek any wedges other than those that the Americans themselves are driving into their transatlantic relations. The positive element of this, as it were, is the European individuality and independence that is now being manifested. This, I think, is a very important sign.

[Zholkver] I think it also comes out in this decisive stage of the Stockholm conference. The latest session of this Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe ended this week; it is now in recess.

[Kolchanov] September is not far off.

[Zholkver] The next session, the last one before the Vienna meeting, will be held from 19 September. It should be said, as was also noted by the head of our delegation in Stockholm, that in the past few days there has been an important breakthrough at the conference. They have succeeded in untying one of the tight knots, as he called them, that have for a long time been holding up progress: the problem of notification of air force exercises. A considerable common basis can be discerned on the question of exercises by land forces as well. I should remind you that at the London talks also, the common approach of the Soviet Union and Britain to the need for a successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference was emphasized. You were speaking, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, of the visit by President Mitterrand to our country. During those talks, too, the necessity of bringing Stockholm to a successful conclusion was emphasized; so, Europe can do a lot to improve the situation in what you rightly called our common European home.

[Lebedev] These questions, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, that you have touched on are connected with the Stockholm Conference, and, by the way, with the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

Every time, the howl goes up from the western side over verification, that we are supposedly resisting these verification measures. We began today's discussion with the question of nuclear tests. Well, what more vivid and convincing example could there be of our willingness to agree to the most effective and far-reaching verification measures, than when we acted first in allowing U.S. scientists to install seismic equipment near Semipalatinsk in Kazakhstan in order to record any phenomena that could possibly arouse, let us assume, suspicion on the part of the Americans, who in the previous period were claiming, without a shred of evidence, that during the underground explosions permitted by the treaty, power levels were exceeded and so on. The U.S. scientists are working with that equipment. We are helping them. They are not being obstructed. They were invited, and we are helping them.

[Kolchanov] On verification we have far-reaching concrete proposals. We are willing to have verification in laboratories that are connected in one way or another with projects [razrabotki] in the sphere of space. At the Vienna talks on conventional armaments we also are willing to accept far-reaching verification, concrete verification, but verification of disarmament, and not verification of armament.

[Zholkver] And not of the carrying out of nuclear tests...

[Kolchanov, interrupting]... as the United States originally proposed to us. You remember, in reply to our first announcement of a moratorium, the United States invited us to participate during tests. What we want is not control of armament, but disarmament under effective control. That is our position, and what you said, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, indeed applies to a great many spheres, and practically all spheres of disarmament, whatever you are talking about, from space to earth, and even lower.

[Zholkver] Of course, this comes up not against the issues of verification, this comes up against the very same manifestations of the policy of neoglobalism and striving for world domination, with which, strictly speaking, you, Rudolf Georgiyevich, started our conversation today. I think, it may be continued with examples of events that occurred this week in Latin America. I have in mind, first of all, the anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist Revolution. It is fairly well known how long the United States supported its protege in Nicaragua, Dictator Somoza, before he was overthrown. As a matter of fact, now, the current Washington policy toward Nicaragua is a relapse of that former policy, it is the continuation of that former policy...

[Kolchanov interrupting] It is the development of that former policy, to put it more precisely, Aleksandr Vladimirovich. Here, look .... In 1980, a year after the victory of the Sandinist Revolution, the Carter administration demands an urgent repayment of Somoza's debts and expresses its disapproval over the development of relations between Nicaragua, Cuba, and the USSR.

In 1981 the Reagan administration allocates money for the destabilization of Nicaragua.

In 1982 the CIA allocates $19 million to conduct subversive actions against the government.

In 1983-84 the United States organizes virtually non-stop gangster attacks on Nicaragua and spends millions of dollars on subversive actions.

And this year $100 million has been allocated to the contras; this money has been channelled to the bandits by the CIA; it has been reported that Somoza formations will be increased from 20,000 to 30,000-strong, and there are already up to 40,000 American servicemen in Honduras who are conducting maneuvers or, under the guise of maneuvers, are building up their forces.

A very interesting pronouncement has been made by Senator Cranston, and I would like to quote it because it is quite revealing about the U.S. escalating brigandage toward Nicaragua. So, this U.S. senator has said: first, U.S. money will be given, then American advisors, after this the United States will take upon itself the guidance of military actions,and then U.S. troops will be sent to Nicaragua. Well, let us hope that the latter is not going to happen, because the world is siding not with the Contras and U.S. extremists but with freedom-loving Nicaragua. Look at how precisely the stages of the U.S. escalation in relation to its neighbors and to any state at all that is fighting for its freedom and independence have been traced.

[Lebedev] Wouldn't it be right, perhaps, to mention the other side of the matter, namely, how Nicaragua responds to all these aggressive provocations. Well, first of all, they are building a new life in their own country and under these most difficult conditions, most difficult ones, one has to imagine in which conditions the process of agrarian reform and the campaign against illiteracy are being implemented.

Some specific figures can be given here: For example, Somoza left the country ravaged and ruined, and 52 percent of the population was illiterate. In fact, working people could not make use of schools or hospitals. But now the situation is radically changing. Agrarian reform has made it possible to hand nearly 2 million hectares of land over to nearly 100,000 peasant families. In the next months many more thousands of families will be given land. The network of cooperatives has been expanded, while, of course, individual farms remain, too. In one word, many concrete things are being done of the people who have waited for it for decades.

[Kolchanov] Elections have been held....

[Lebedev interrupting] Elections have been held, and in the presence of foreign observers....

[Kolchanov continuing] ... in the presence of foreign observers....

[Lebedev interrupting] ... who have confirmed their, so to speak, juridical, practical, and political lawfulness and conditions of freedom under which they were held. Finally, the peaceful offensive by Managua, this is something that cannot be omitted, in response to those aggressive U.S. actions. I have a chronology here with me, it has been published in our NOVOYE VREMYA magazine.

[Zholkver] You are making publicity for yourself, I must say.

[Lebedev] Weil, this is one of my tasks, as I understand it, but not self-advertisement, I am propagandizing the magazine on the eve of a subscription campaign. So, this chronology is very interesting, and literally each year, let us say beginning from 1981, Nicaragua comes up with concrete proposals one or two times a year, either to sign a mutual non-aggression treaty with neighboring Central American states, or to holding talks directly with the United States. It is only with the contras, those gangsters, that the Nicaraguan Government refuses to hold negotiations, and this is quite understandable. The government, however, is ready for any negotiations, for supporting constructive actions by the Contradora Group which is seeking ways for, so to speak, a peaceful solution for the problems in Central America...

[Kolchanov interrupting] I will also refer to your magazine. In 1985 alone Nicaragua came up with four large-scale proposals concerning the normalization of the situation in the region and, on the whole, with proposals aiming at the strengthening of peace and security not only in this region but on a wider scale.

[Zholkver] I must say that this is one of the reasons why the campaign for solidarity with Nicaragua is so widespread throughout the world, which was reflected last week in the day of international solidarity with Nicaragua. In this regard, here is one curious fact. Just this last week, an important event for us, workers of radio and television, took place -- a ground space communications station, Intersputnik system, was commissioned in Nicaragua.

This is a great, important, and happy event for us, and not only for us television personnel, but, I hope, for our viewers, too, who will now be able to see more video-features from Nicaragua. It is interesting that while speaking at the festive occasion marking the commission of the station, President Ortega gave this his high appreciation and recalled that the United States had deemed the construction of this station to be some sort of secret project, although nobody had ever made a secret out of it because this station is linked to many stations in the Intersputnik international organization system through which communications from a whole number of Western television companies pass. Now this far-from-secret project will be contributing to a still greater growth of the authority and popularity of the Nicaraguan peace-loving policy and will show how the republic is rebuffing those who try to hamper the further development of the Sandinist revolution.

I think our conversation may be concluded with the admission of the fact that we all are living in a complex, interconnected, and contradictory world, in a world where a stubborn struggle for peace and freedom is going on. Thank you very much, comrades, for your participation in this conversation and thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

Arrives 13 July

OW140415 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A Chinese trade union delegation, headed by Zhang Chungeng, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Machine Building and Metallurgical Workers Trade Union, arrived in Moscow on 13 July at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

Attends Reception

OW172204 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Chinese trade union delegation led by Zhang Chungeng, chairman of the National Committee of the All-China Trade Union for Machine Building and Metallurgy, continued its visit to the USSR. On 15 July, the members of the delegation visited the Paris Commune, a shoe factory, and a scientific research institute on metal-cutting machinery in Moscow. The delegation also attended a reception at the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators. On 16 July the Chinese trade union delegation laid wreaths at the Lenin Museum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin. On the same day, the delegation left Moscow to visit other localities in the Soviet Union. The delegation will visit Leningrad, Vilnius, and Tashkent.

Visits Leningrad

OW192109 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The visiting Chinese trade union delegation held talks with Andreyev, chairman of the Leningrad Oblast Trade Union Committee, in Leningrad on Thursday. They discussed the role of trade unions in socialist emulation drives, the intensification of labor, and social issues.

Andreyev briefed the Chinese guests on how trade unions in Leningrad Oblast help improve working conditions for workers, organize recreational activities, upgrade hygiene and public health work, and sponsor mass sports activities.

On the same day, the Chinese trade union delegation paid homage at the Piskarevskoye Cemetery, and presented bouquets to the Leningrad monumnet. The Chinese guests also toured the historical sites in Leningrad.

ARISTOV TALKS WITH DPRK COUNTERPART

PM211107 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] A talk took place 17 July between B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs.

Questions of the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries were examined.

DPRK REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT CITED

PM211509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Those Who Fuel Tension"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul -- It is the United States and the Seoul regime which are responsible for maintaining tension on the Korean peninsula.

They are not only obstructing on various pretexts the implemntation of the DPRK's constructive proposals but are also continuing to step up militarist preparations and indulge in saber-rattling. This is said in a statement issued here by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Washington and Seoul have rejected the Republic's new initiative on holding talks involving the participation of the DPRK minister of the People's Armed Forces, the commander in chief of the UN Forces in South Korea, and the South Korean defense minister, the document notes. This is telling testimony to the aggressive nature of U.S. policy, which is aimed at preparing for war in Korea rather than achieving detente and strengthening peace.

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED ON WORLD ISSUES

PM301355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 86 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Kim Il-song Interview"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun -- Mankind can only be saved from thermonuclear catastrophe by the complete destruction of nuclear armaments, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and President of the DPRK, has stated. He was giving an interview to the Yugoslav newspaper OSLOBODJENJE, which was also carried in the Pyongyang press.

The imperialist policy of aggression and unrestrained arms race, the DPRK leader noted, have resulted in the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the world. Imperialism is continuing to carry out armed interventions and is resorting to other subversive acts. For example, the barbaric U.S. bombing of Libyan cities clearly showed the aggressive nature of imperialism's policy, which is aimed at increasing tension in the world.

Stressing the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the international arena and in the struggle to ensure peace and thwart the imperialist policy of aggression and war, Kim Il-song noted that the main task at present is to consolidate the nonaligned countries' unity. The forthcoming conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Harare, he said, will have to focus attention on strengthening the antiwar and antinuclear movement and establishing a new international economic order and will have to present a united front in defense of sovereignty and national independence and in support of the withdrawal of foreign troops and the removal of imperialism's aggressive bases on other people's territory.

Speaking on the problems of Korea's peaceful unification, the DPRK leader stressed that the responsibility for the nation's division is borne by the United States, whose policy is the main obstacle in the way of the country's independent unification. The United States has been occupying South Korea for over 40 years, imposing draconian colonial laws on it. It will be impossible to break down the barriers between North and South and reduce the tension on the Korean peninsula while U.S. troops remain in South Korea.

JAPAN SAID PLANNING TO ACQUIRE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES

OW182105 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Viktor Konnov commentary; from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] The Japanese military command is examining the question of arming its navy with nuclear strike submarines. Our commentary:

[Konnov] Hello, comrades. In recent times, news on the growth of Japanese military potential has become routine. Ironically, the Land of the Rising Sun is sometimes being called the land of rising militarism. This is not unjustified. Already the Japanese Self-Defense Forces occupy eighth place among the armies of the leading capitalist states in terms of combat capability. With the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan for Japanese military development, it will move to second place, after the United States.

In fact, the realization of this plan will mean the abandonment of the limit on military expenditures which has existed for the past 10 years, to 1 percent of the gross national product. Not only these quantitative restrictions on the growth of Japan's military might are being exceeded. If plans to supply the Japanese fleet with nuclear submarines are destined to be fulfilled, then Japan's three nuclear principles -- not to make, not to possess, and not to import nuclear weapons -- are in doubt.

In a country in which more than 400,000 people have died as the result of nuclear explosions, and about the same number are suffering from sickness caused by the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, these nonnuclear principles have served as effective barriers against the nuclear ambitions of militarists, it is a striking coincidence that at a time when the question of building nuclear strike submarines is being actively considered and studied in the ruling cirlces of Japan, the recent call of the atomic bombing victims, for essential medical and material help, has for all intents and purposes been unanswered. Guns instead of rice, is how the well-known expression may be rephrased to describe the policies of Japan's ruling circles.

JUNEJO VISIT TO UNITED STATES EXAMINED

BK200826 Moscow in Urdu to Pakistan 1100 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] An official ceremony marking President Reagan's meeting with Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo was held on the White House lawn in Washington 16 July. This was followed by discussions on various issues. The Washington administration's official representatives said of these that there are very delicate problems in U.S.-Pakistani relations. In his briefing for journalists, the U.S. State Department spokesman said Washington is concerned about two things -- Pakistan's nuclear program and its narcotics problem.

Prior to the official visit of Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo, THE NEW YORK TIMES said the U.S. Congress is more concerned over Pakistan's nuclear program than ever before. It added that many experts and U.S. congressmen do not believe Islamabad's claim that it is not manufacturing a nuclear bomb.

The sharp increase in the clandestine cultivation in Pakistan of poppy seeds in processing opium is becoming a delicate issue in U.S.-Pakistani relations. It is estimated that this year opium production and export will be three times greater than last year. Experience shows that more than half of the opium smuggled into the United States comes from Pakistan. Related to this, The ASSOCIATED PRESS says Washington is concerned that Pakistani authorities' efforts to end the narcotics trade in northwestern Pakistan are inadequate.

In our opinion, all such delicate problems should adversely affect the relations of the United States with any country, but not with Pakistan. The reason -- these problems become insignificant in the relationship between the United States and Pakistan.

The 1st day of Junejo's visit to the United States has proved that despite these problems and apprehensions, nobody in Washington harbors any doubts that Pakistan will continue to receive U.S. aid in the future. This is because U.S. policy on Pakistan is based on a third and basic problem -- the important issue of Afghanistan -- and the United States cares much less for so-called minor problems.

Whatever the United States is doing in Afghanistan -- or to put it correctly, whatever the United States is doing against Afghanistan -- is an example of the implementation of Washington's doctrine of neoglobalism. The United States is trying to impose its will by force on the people of Afghanistan. It wants to halt the revolutionary changes in the Republic of Afghanistan through hired mercenaries. Some time ago, during his meeting with the rebel ring leaders at the White House, President Reagan said: We will continue to support you.

Reagan's statement proves that the U.S. Administration is pursuing the policy of continuing an undeclared war against Afghanistan. For this purpose, the United States needs Pakistan, which President Reagan described as its closest ally while welcoming Prime Minister Junejo on the White House lawn. The fact is that over the years, Pakistan has been a special base for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and this is the only base within the reach of the United States. The Reagan administration is applying a tested method to take advantage of this base in the future as well, and hence Pakistan has been promised $4 billion in aid.

In this connection, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL stated a few days before Junejo's official visit that Reagan's proposal for massive U.S. aid to Pakistan can be linked to the fact that Pakistan will definitely be the conduit for assistance to the Afghan rebels. The newspaper quoted a senior Washington administration official as saying that his is the true political aspect of this aid, which we have not explained very clearly to the Pakistanis. Obviously, by inviting Prime Minister Junejo, the U.S. Administration has decided to give Islamabad a more categorical explanation of this political aspect. It is no mere coincidence that in the agenda for Prime Minister Junejo's talks with the representatives of the Reagan administration, the two most vital issues -- the Afghanistan problem and U.S. aid to Pakistan -- follow one another.

U.S., PAKISTANI SUPPORT FOR DUSHMANS CRITICIZED

LD181022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Vladimir Fadeyev commentary]

[Text] At the recent 9th plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, it was noted that the military regime of Pakistan sends up to 50,000 dushmans from the territory into Afghanistan every year after they have undergone military training. Here is a Mayak commentary; at the microphone is Vladimir Fadeyev.

This fact shows the capacity for speedy training, or to put it another way, the capacity of the special camps in Pakistan where the dushman rabble are drawn up and trained. However, the figure cited above, which indicates the contribution made by Washington and Islamabad to the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan, also has other aspects. The chief of these is that the recruitment of dushmans, their training, and despatch to Afghanistan are by no means spontaneous actions by liberation fighters, as the bandits are described in Washington, but are just a link in the operation well planned and generously financed by the forces of imperialism.

Officials of the U.S. CIA have, on several occasions, and in a rather boastful way, described it as the most secret operation since Vietnam and the most successful in conception and scope. As far as the secret nature of the CIA's participation in the unleashing and expansion of the undeclared war is concerned, as the saying goes, all the covers were removed long ago. Washington and Islamabad are engaged in a military plot against Democratic Afghanistan and they cannot be called anything other than partners in a dirty adventure.

Imperialism and regional reaction oppose a political settlement of the Afghan problem. Both Washington and Islamabad are trying to dictate to an independent and sovereign state on which path it should travel, what sort of government it should have, and whom to choose as its friends. Things have gone so far that in Washington, not for the first time, the President hinself receives the bosses of the dushman gangs. There they discuss the need for a political unification of all the groups of the Afghan counterrevolution which have settled abroad and which might in the future be regarded as a government in exile. Islamabad spares no efforts to implement this plan. Pakistan is used as the route for supplying the dushmans with weapons including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles. Pakistani aircraft constantly violate Afghanistan's airspace. Artillery shelling of Afghan settlements is carried out from the territory of Pakistan almost every day. All of these provocative actions are presented to the world under the hypocritical dressing of giving aid to the so-called freedom fighters.

PAKISTAN PREMIER'S FRG VISIT REVIEWED

PM171335 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Premier's Trip"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Jul -- Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo of Pakistan has completed a visit to the FRG. He met with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and also with Franz-Josef Strauss, leader of West Germany's "extreme " right wing.

Political observers are noting that M.K. Junejo's trip to the FRG is part of a series of Western propaganda efforts to exaggerate the situation around Afghanistan and to interfere in the DRA's internal affairs. It is common knowledge that Pakistan, a compliant instrument in Washington's hands, contributes considerably to prolonging the undeclared war launched by imperialist circles against the people and legitimate government of the DRA and allows its territory to be used for the activity of all kinds of anti-Afghan bandit formations. It was in this light that the Pakistani prime minister's talks in the FRG were conducted.

For Islamabad the main aim at the talks was to secure further political and financial support from Bonn in carrying out subversive activity against the DRA. As news agency reports make clear, M.K. Junejo's talks with H. Kohl were frankly anti-Afghan in character. This was borne out by a speech by the West German Chancellor in which he expressed the FRG Government's "concern" at the situation in Afghanistan.

In general, the Pakistani prime minister's visit to the FRG was used by extreme right-wing circles as a pretext for open interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

PRESIDIUM GREETS SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT RENE

PM101329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of the Seychelles, a telegram sending the president and the friendly Seychelles people, in connection with the country's national holiday, Liberation Day, congratulations and good wishes for happiness and prosperity and new successes in their country's economic and social development.

In a reply telegram F. Albert Rene expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of the Seychelles and on his own behalf, for the congratulations and good wishes.

Further Exchange of Greetings

PM080931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] An exchange of congratulatory telegrams has taken place to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic realtions between the USSR and the Republic of Seychelles.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium wished the Seychelles people prosperity and success in the struggle to consolidate the country's independence and expressed its confidence that the friendly relations between the USSR and the Seychelles will continue to develop.

For his part, Seychelles President France Albert Rene sent congratulations to the Soviet people and expressed his confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Seychelles will serve the cause of strengthening peace and mutual understanding between the peoples.

NEW BANGLADESH PREMIER CONGRATULATED

BK140315 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union has congratulated Mr Mizanur Rahman Chowhdury on his appointment as the prime minister of Bangladesh. The Soviet ambassador in Bangladesh, Mr V. G. Belyayev, personally handed over the congratulatory message to the prime minister at his residence yesterday.

AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION SUMMARIZES VISIT

LD151032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 86

[I. Abdukharikov report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Our country has been visited by emissaries of the friendly Afgahn people at an invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Countries of Africa and Asia. They visited Moscow and Leningrad, acquainted themselves with Tashkent construction projects, as well as with historical monuments of Samarkand and Bukhara. The delegation is made up of representatives of various sociopolitical strata of Afghanistan: the higher tribal assembly of the border tribes, the Islamic priesthood and figures representing departments of the National Fatherland Front. Prior to their departure for home, a press conference was held in the house of the Uzbek Society of Friendship and Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries. Answering questions from journalists, Abdorrahim Hatef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front and member of the DRA Revolutionary Council, stressed the fact that Vladimir Ilich Lenin was one of the initiators of friendship of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. As to the present, the cooperation between our two countries has assumed a wider scale following the April revolution of 1978:

[Begin Abdorrahim Hatef recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Peace is especially precious to the Afghan people, against which imperialist countries led by the United States are waging an undeclared war. The United States and its mercenaries from counterrevolutionary gangs, render all kinds of financial and military aid to preserve the tense situation around Afghanistan. Therefore, the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are in line with the most essential interests of all countries of the world, are of special prominence today. Our trip has left us with vivid and profound memories -- we have seen with our own eyes the changes achieved by the Soviet Union in the years of Soviet power. The objectives and tasks of the April Revolution, Abdorrahim Hatef stressed, are completely in line with the interests of the Afghan people. The revolution has opened for it bright prospects of building a new society based on the principles of social justice, democracy and progress. [end recording] [Video shows Afghan delegation standing in the middle of desolate square surrounded by newly built glass-and-concrete blocks. There follows a brief shot of the press conference]

LAO PRESIDENT STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW 18 JULY

PM21154 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council, stopped over in Moscow 18 July on his way to Budapest. He was met and seen off at the airport by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

T. Khaikhamphithoun, Lao ambassador to the USSR, was also at the airport.

SOVIET-AUSTRALIAN DISARMAMENT TALKS HELD

LD182101 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- The Soviet-Australian bilateral consultations on disarmament were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry on July 17-18. Main attention was given to problems of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, prohibition of nuclear tests, peaceful development of nuclear power engineering, prohibition of chemical weapons, prevention of the arms race in space and the development of international cooperation in its peaceful explorations. The sides also examined questions of security in South Asia and in the Pacific.

The Australian delegation headed by A.D. Campbell, deputy foreign minister, was received by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister. E.R. Pocock, Australian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the consultations.

FUTURE OF U.S. BASES IN PHILIPPINES EXAMINED

LD220830 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS - The struggle on the destiny of U.S. military bases on the Philippines is growing in intensity. The newspaper "SELSKAYA ZHIZN" writes that the agreement on them expires in 1991. Washington is seeking to hold the Subic Bay naval and Clark field air bases at any cost. These bases are the biggest ones outside the United States: They play an important role in the Pentagon's strategic plans in the Asian and Pacific region.

However, the developments show that the Philippine people are coming to understand possible consequences of preserving strongholds of "neo-globalism" on their islands. Besides, Filipinos regard the American military bases as an obstacle to their economic development, breeding grounds for crimes and corruption and, last but not least, an infringement on their sovereignty humiliating their national dignity. The struggle against U.S. military presence is not subsiding for a single day, the paper points out. The government led by President Aquino cannot disregard the will of the majority of population. Corazon Aquino said several months ago that the agreement on the bases would be annulled and the question on their destiny would be resolved by a nation-wide referendum. Several days ago, a special committee on drafting the preamble of a new constitution, operating under the constitutional commission, approved by a majority vote a resolution banning the extension of the agreement on the American bases after its expiration in 1991. The committee favoured a proclamation of the Philippines a denuclearized zone of peace and neutrality.

HONECKER MEETS OUTGOING SOVIET FORCES COMMANDER

OW211155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2315 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] Erich Honecker has received Army General Lushev in Berlin in connection with the completion of his duties as commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Froces in Germany. For services in the cause of ensuring reliable defense of socialism and peace, Army General Lushev has been awarded the Scharnhorst Order.

POLISH REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD182204 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] In Moscow the latest meeting has taken place between representatives from the Polish and USSR governments concerning economic and scientific-technical cooperation, Franciszek Kubiczek and Vladimir Lakhtin respectively. They discussed the expansion of cooperation between industrial enterprises and scientific-research institutes, as well as the establishment of joint enterprises.

BIRYUKOVA MEETS WITH PZPR'S STEPIEN

LD182117 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1556 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Today Comrade Biryukova met with a delegation of the central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Comrade Stepien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which is taking part in the activities in the USSR devoted to Poland's national holiday, the 42d anniversary of the rebirth of Poland. Natorf, Polish Ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

POLISH SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT -- An agreement on cooperation between the USSR and Polish Academies of Sciences has been signed in the capital of the Polish People's Republic. This document gives concrete expression to the issues contained in the extensive program for scientific and technological cooperation between our two countries that was adopted earlier. The cooperation plan encompasses all academic institutes of the two countries that are active in the area of the natural and exact sciences. The main emphasis is placed upon the joint working out and application in the national economies of new technologies and the development of machinery and equipment aimed at a qualitatively new standard of production output. Much attention is also devoted to cooperation under such leading directions of scientific and technological progress as information, computer, and laser technologies. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 12 Jul 86 LD]

POLISH TECHNICAL COMMISSION -- It is reported today from Warsaw that a special Soviet-Polish commission for cooperation in the area of the technical and natural sciences has been set up. Soviet and Polish scientific research institutes will carry out joint work on the creation of new materials and rational use of resources, on genetics and biotechnology, and, most importantly, on accelerating the introduction into production of the latest ideas in engineering and technical thinking, as is already being done, for example, at the Wroclaw Refrigeration Apparatus Works. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1838 GMT 11 Jul 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF GENCHER'S MOSCOW VISIT

TV Reports Gorbachev Meeting

LD211843 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev received in the Kremlin today the deputy federal chancellor, FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who conveyed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee a message from Helmut Kohl, the federal chancellor.

An extensive range of questions pertaining to the international and, above all, to the general European situation and bilateral relations were discussed. The good-natured [dobrozhelatelnyy] exchange of common understanding that the situation in the world remains alarming, that there has so far been no forward movement at the nuclear arms talks that would make it possible to say that the military threat has been decreased, that a genuinely constructive and successful dialogue between West and East is essential, that the treaties that have been concluded, the SALT and ABM ones first and foremost, should be observed, and that the forthcoming all-European forums and other talks are called upon to help set up a structure of steady interaction and cooperation between states.

The interlocutors confirmed the adherence of their states to the 1971 Moscow Treaty and to the Helsinki Final Act which form the basis of Soviet-West German relations and of their participation in the pan-European process.

Its continuation requires that equal attention be paid to all aspects; to the political, military, economic, cultural, and humanitarian aspects.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that in the situation that has taken shape in the world, in Europe, and in bilateral FRG-USSR relations, the present meeting -- Genscher's visit -- exceeded the usual limit. The world now stands at a crossroads. The direction it will take depends, to a large extent, on Europe's political position.

Comrade Gorbachev emphasized the mutual responsibility of states such as the USSR and the FRG in the construction of their European home taking into account the lessons of history, their position, and the real weight they carry in Europe and the world, naturally retaining allegiance to their military and political alliances.

Putting in the forefront the question of European cooperation we proceed from the fact that a violation of the political and territorial structure that has taken shape in Europe will only lead to chaos and to a worsening of the situation. However, by remaining what it represents, Europe can and should make a contribution of its own to the formulation of a new political thinking, to the solving of problems of universal human signifi-ance, and to making the general situation a healthier one. This contribution is especially valuable since it would represent a result of combined and joint efforts of states with different systems and would be based upon an enormous political experience, upon the economic, scientific, technological, and other potential of the Europeans.

Taking cognizance of the FRG representatives' peaceloving statements, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted the manifestations in inconsistency in FRG policies.

Utterances favoring a responsible approach [vzglyad] to the current world situation and to the FRG's role do not tally with the practical support for the bellicose course of the U.S. Administration, for the American intermediate option which envisages a retention of proportion of medium-range missiles in Europe, with its participation in the SDI program, with its passive attitude to the opportunities for disarmament, opened up the far-reaching Soviet initiatives.

It is in the interests of the FRG to pursue an active policy on the disarmament question, and if it takes the form of practical steps, the FRG will find the USSR a reliable partner that will not act in a hollow manner.

The most convincing evidence of the USSR's peaceful intentions is its plans for internal transformations, aimed at opening up the entire enormous potential of the Soviet society. At this promising stage of its development the USSR is ready to cooperate with the FRG, also in the economic sphere, including new forms of interaction that could be discussed jointly. Thus, the material base of political dialogue, of interest and trust in each other will grow in strength; the process of building civilized relations, of benefit to all of Europe, will proceed in a more successful manner.

Comrade Shevardnadze and other officials were present at the meeting.

Shevardnadze Talks Continue

LD220611 Moscow TASS in English 0601 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Talks were continued in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow Sunday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

See CW Accord 'Shortly'

LD211904 Hamburg DPA in German 1810 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed the whole range of international arms control problems in an approximately 5-hour long talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today. The two foreign ministers concured that an agreement on chemical weapons will be possible shortly. The foreign ministers' talks are due to continue on Tuesday on bilateral topics. Afterwards, a scientific-technological framework agreement between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic is due to be signed. The agreement will be signed for the Federal German side by Genscher and Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU) [Christian Democratic Union], who arrived in Moscow in the evening. [passage omitted]

Agreements Signed

LD220945 Hamburg DPA in German 0920 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (DPA) -- In Moscow today Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, signed the German-Soviet agreement on scientific-technological cooperation, the subject of long negotiations.

Research Minister Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU), who has flown especially for this to Moscow yesterday, added his signature to the agreement at the guest house of the Soviet Foreign Minstry.

In addition, the two sides initialled three follow-up agreements on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, in the agricultural and the public health sectors. It was also agreed to start negotiations on an environment agreement. Genscher and Shevardnadze also signed a joint protocol to set up additional consulate-generals in Kiev and Munich.

West Berlin is included in the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and the follow-up agreements. Program agreements stipulate that the West Berlin research potential will be involved. For the federal institutions in West Berlin, such as the Federal Health Authority, a "personnel related" solution was agreed. This means that the programs will contain not the names of the institutions but of persons which are to participate in joint projects.

DIE WELT Views Agreement

LD212211 Hamburg DPA in German 1857 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul (DPA) -- The Bonn daily newspaper, DIE WELT, publishes in its Tuesday edition details of the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between Bonn and Moscow. According to this information, the framework agreement contains, as far as Berlin is concerned, the so-called 'Frank-Falin clause,' which says that the agreement "is extended to Berlin (West), in accordance with the four-power agreement of 3 September 1971... in agreement with the procedure laid down", as a "roof" for three subsidiary agreements.

Under this framework agreement, according to DIE WELT three departmental agreements are due to be signed on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, on health and medical science, and on agriculture. Of these, the agreement on cooperation in the area of nuclear technology is ready for signature.

The two other departmental agreements have still to be finalized, according to the newspaper. They will then probably be signed in Bonn.

According to DIE WELT, it is recorded in a "protocol note" on these departmental agreements, which is initialled by the leaders of the negotiating teams and thus acquire validity in international law, that, as far as research potential in Berlin is concerned, there shall be "neither a negative nor a positive automatic response." Berlin, it is stated, was represented by "persons of institutes." The Soviet Union has also tacitly recognized the collaboration of scientists from the federal environmental office and the Federal Health Office [which have their headquarters in Berlin] in this regard. Indeed, the "participation with equal rights" of these experts is guaranteed, the DIE WELT information from Moscow says.

As far as the Berlin arrangement is concerned, Bonn is "on firm ground", particularly as the position has been agreed with the Western powers. Without doubt, the Soviet Union has moved, because the text for the framework agreement has been ready since 1973, but the signing failed again and again to come about, precisely because of the consideration of Berlin's interests. Now that a breakthrough has been achieved here it is to be hoped that treaties with the "GDR" (Cultural and environmental agreements) can take effect at once, the newspaper's report states.

The text of the report was made available in advance to DPA by DIE WELT.

Genscher Comments at Dinner

LD220927 Hamburg DPA in German 0852 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher affirmed in Moscow today the wish for better relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union. During the dinner given by his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, Genscher said a new page should be opened in the development of German-Soviet relations.

A new foundation has not been laid so far "but we are in the process of laying it," Genscher said. Bonn, just like Moscow, will reflect on how the dialogue and cooperation could be shaped still more actively and what common contribution could be made by the two sides toward reducing the problems and dangers straining the international situation.

Genscher said the Federal Government is working wholeheartedly for a lasting improvement in East-West relations. Bonn sees a realistic possibility that the relations could change for the better through success at the various East-West negotiations and through resolute efforts to improve the political situation. At the same time Genscher made it clear that the Federal Government is steadfast [kein wanderer zwischen den welten]. It is an active member of the EC and NATO and endorses the principles of the Western world.

According to Genscher, the German-Soviet agreement on scientific-technological cooperation which is to be signed in Moscow at noon, and the three follow-up agreements in the fields of nuclear energy, public health, and agricultural research, are opening up new prospects for the development of relations. The arrangement to start negotiations on an environment agreement shortly adds another important sector. Bonn hopes that this will smooth the path to further agreements, as happened with the cultural exchange and judicial assistance.

In his speech, Genscher also raised the problem of the flow of asylum seekers through the GDR's Schoenfeld Airport to West Berlin, and said Bonn hopes for understanding by Moscow concerning this issue. The Federal Government's other concern is to see that the resettlement of ethnic Germans from the Soviet Union is again encouraged by Moscow to a larger extent.

Levin Views Visit

LD211146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] You probably already know about the arrival in Moscow of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Talks will begin today and are expected to continue on Tuesday.

Before his departure for the Soviet capital, the head of the FRG foreign policy department paid a brief visit to Paris, where he talked with French President Mitterrand about his trip to the Soviet Union; he also met Nitze, Reagan's envoy at the Geneva disarmament talks, at the airport. It is reported that Genscher asked about the U.S. position at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in light of the latest proposals put forward by the two sides. In addition, Genscher expressed his view on the forthcoming negotiations in Moscow. In an interview given to Suddeutsche Rundfunk, he declared that he would strive to do everything in his power to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG. Genscher made it clear that the FRG aspires to take an active part in the East-West dialogue.

He also stated that he sees his task as being one to stress Bonn's interest in a second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Such a meeting, which should naturally bring about perceptible progress, is very important, Genscher said.

One concludes from all this that the FRG foreign minister has arrived in Moscow with the intention of promoting a solution of urgent international problems and the development of Soviet-West German relations. Such an intention can only be welcomed. I do not think it is superfluous to recall that Genscher has given a positive assessment of the latest Soviet peace initiatives, in particular the proposal for a substantial reduction in armed forces and weapons on the European Continent; he said it would be incorrect to regard these proposals as propaganda.

However, words alone are not enough to give a genuine stimulus to the process of disarmament in Europe or to promote an improvement in the international situation. The FRG's actions up to now have gone in the opposite direction. Suffice it to recall that Bonn was one of the first to actively support the Reagan star wars program, which is fraught with a serious threat to the cause of peace.

The question of responsibility for the destiny of the world acutely faces every state. The Soviet Union sincerely strives toward constructive and fruitful dialogue with all states, including the FRG. I think that this will determine our country's position during the negotiations that are beginning with FRG Foreign Minster Genscher.

Talk's Significance Noted

LD211511 Hamburg DPA in German 1353 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Moscow 21 Jul (DPA) -- Observers in Moscow describe it as remarkable that the Soviet party leader was the first to talk with Genscher, even before Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Thus, Gorbachev not only underlined the importance of the German-Soviet relationship, but also, on the domestic political front, who is steering foreign policy.

In Bonn, delegation circles say that there can be no talk of a "breakthrough" in German-Soviet relations but it is nevertheless of great value for Gorbachev to expressly advocate turning over a new leaf and examine how relations can be improved. The great degree of openness has made it easier to understand each other's positions. Both sides wish through improvement of their relationship to contribute as well to a positive development in the international situation.

According to Genscher, Gorbachev expressly stressed how necessary the Bonn foreign minister's visit to Moscow was and what significance it had "above and beyond the normal framework." Genscher also stressed, in the name of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the invitation to Gorbachev to visit the Federal Republic. It was said that the Kremlin leader "took note of this with gratitude" without saying anything concrete. At the start of the conversation, Genscher handed over a personal message from the chancellor in which the latter again stressed readiness to strengthen dialogue with Moscow and to improve relations in all spheres.

Genscher also addressed the question of the emigration of persons of German descent from the Soviet Union and the problem of the flow of asylum-seekers through the GDR to West Berlin. While Gorbachev said nothing on the asylum-seekers question, on emigration he said that, as in other fields, cooperation in humanitarian matters is feasible. Genscher also met Foreign Minister Shevardnadze for a talk today. The two ministers intend to sign an agreement on Tuesday on scientific-technological cooperation which has been negotiated for many years.

The talks between experts of the two sides on detailed questions including West Berlin were concluded in essentials today. [as received] It was said in Moscow that Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU) will probably come to Moscow the Soviet capital, for the signing. Genscher and Gorbachev agreed on a meeting of the German-Soviet economic commission which is to discuss the possibilities of strengthened economic cooperation. [passage omitted]

Asylum Seekers Letter Cited

LD211724 Hamburg DPA in German 1152 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jul (DPA) -- Federal Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU) has given Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP), who is currently in Moscow, detailed material for his talks in Moscow on the problem of asylum seekers. According to a letter from Zimmermann to Genscher, which became known through an article in DIE WELT, Genscher is urged to ensure that the Soviet airline Aeroflot will carry travelers from problem countries to Berlin-Schoenefeld only if they have a visa for a West European country.

Such a procedure, which accords with the USSR Council of Ministers resolution of May 1984 and which apparently has been practiced since mid-July 1985 for Sri Lankan citizens, would not pose practical difficulties for the airline. Genscher should point out the the Soviet Union that of the approximately 100,000 asylum seekers expected this year, some 60,000 will be arriving via Schoenefeld of which 60-70 percent will arrive by Aeroflot aircraft.

FRENCH CHARITY SUPPORTS 'TERRORISM' IN DRA

LD211937 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- By TASS analyst Boris Borisov:

The Secretariat of State on Human Rights at the French Prime Minister's Office has announced the allocation of two million francs to finance the so-called charity work in Afghanistan.

To be more precise, the latest handout is not meant for Afghanistan as a whole, but only for areas of "insurgency". Calling a spade a spade, the point at issue is the allocation of official aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

The "freedom-fighters", as these terrorists are called by the Western sympathizers, are responsible for destroying more than 250 mosques, killing hundreds of clergymen, teachers and physicians, mutilating children by booby-trapped mines scattered on streets, and poisoning them at schools.

Indeed, it is the sovereign right of the French authorities to dispose of its money and decide what is within the competence of the department on human rights. But one is also justified in raising certain questions in this connection.

For instance, how compatible with international law is the direct support for anti-government terrorist activity conducted on the territory of another sovereign nation?

How would Paris respond to the unlawful penetration of foreign citizens inside French territory for direct participation in subversive operations, preparation of provocative hoaxes and gathering of intelligence data?

The two million francs have been set aside precisely for these purposes. It appears that no proper conclusions have been drawn in Paris from the scandalous exposure of Jean-Marie Augallard's "mission", namely spying and subversion, which was confirmed by the "physician" at a trial in Kabul, or from the inglorious fiasco of purported journalist Jacques Abouchar.

This is also evidenced by the document I'm holding in my hands. The "military committee" of the so-called Islamic Society of Afghanistan notifies a certain Mawlawi Sahab Gol Muhammad, the chieftain of one of the gangs, that due to the "worsening of the situation" "two our French friends" [as received] will be sent to help him in conducting the holy war.

"Arrange that they be dressed like you," the message says, "and organize operations under their guidance."

The letter is numbered 534 and bears the date 25.10.1364, that is January 14, 1986 A.D.

Have political notions shifted so much that encouragement of and involvement in overt terrorism are now described in Paris as "charity" and are within the competence of the department on human rights?

PAPER VIEWS U.S.-SWEDISH INTELLIGENCE TIES

LD212225 Moscow TASS in English 2207 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Stockholm July 21 TASS -- "CIA buys secrets from Sweden" is the headline of an article in the AFTONBLADET newspaper about long-term cooperation between the United States and Sweden in "exchanging classified intelligence data", of which not much is still known.

The fact disclosed in the newspaper was confirmed by Hans Dalgren, a spokesman for the Swedish defence staff, who pointed out that "we are maintaining certain exchanges with intelligence services of other countries, including the CIA."

According to Dalgren, the American espionage agency could be interested in photographs about new weapons developed in socialist countries, made from Swedish reconnaissance planes during their flights over the Baltic Sea.

The spokesman did make a reservation that such "exchanges", not free of charge, of course, were not regular. Besides, he claimed, they were "regulated by law and monitored by a commission appointed by Parliament."

AFTONBLADET reported, however, that John Ranelag, a British television expert on CIA, observed in his recent book that links between Swedish services and the CIA were established way back during the Second World War. Besides, there was a "secret treaty" concluded between the Swedish intelligence and another American intelligence service, the National Security Agency (NSA).

In an interview with the Swedish newspaper, SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET, Ranelag disclosed that American AWACS spy planes were conducting regular flights over the Baltic and the areas of the NATO members Denmark and Norway, which offered a good chance for monitoring developments in the region.

He noted that Sweden, too, could help obtain "interesting information" thanks to its "strategic situation and proximity to the sea bases on the Kola peninsula."

According to progressive local press, the following question is quite legitimate: How far does this activity correspond to the policy of traditional neutrality pursued by Sweden in the world arena?

IZVESTIYA VIEWS RESULTS OF SHEVARDNADZE UK TRIP

PM211037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "Encouraging Dialogue"]

[Text] London -- Anglo-Soviet relations are improving. That is the conclusion drawn by THE FINANCIAL TIMES, a highly authoritative and reputable newspaper here. Its assessments are repeated, in different terms, by the serious British press in commenting on the official visit by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

In the talks conducted by the high-ranking guest from Moscow, a wide range of questions were touched upon. He talked with Prime Minister M. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary G. Howe and met with other British statesmen and politicians.

Above all, the British mass media noted the atmosphere in which this exchange of opinions took place -- a calm, businesslike atmosphere. The tone of the discussion was important in itself, being highly tactful and marked by the desire to clarify the partner's position and be extremely frank with him. This style began to establish itself in Soviet-British dialogue after the 1984 visit to Britain by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, when a change for the better emerged in relations between our two countries.

The new stage in the development of bilateral ties and contacts has been marked recently by a series of important visits undertaken by Moscow and London in both directions. A British parliamentary delegation visited the Soviet capital. V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, visited Britain.

The USSR foreign minister's trip to Britain was, in the opinion of London commentators, a very important continuation of the Soviet-British dialogue.

What are the concrete, practical results of the visit? Three important documents were signed in London -- a 5-year program for economic and industrial cooperation, an agreement on preventing incidents at sea, and an agreement on settling financial and property claims. Taken together, they undoubtedly strengthen the treaty and legal basis of relations between the USSR and Britain, and are designed to promote their further development. For the first time in the last 10 years, three Soviet-British agreements have been signed at once, one of them in the military sphere. THis has not happened between us and any Western country since the signing of the SALT II treaty. The hope was expressed that the agreement on preventing incidents at sea will be the precursor of other fundamental accords between our countries and other Eastern and Western countries.

The central theme of the talks was the discussion of the problems of peace, security, and disarmament. The Soviet side sought to explain to official London the concept of an all-embracing system of international security that was put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress. The USSR sees Britain as a major, equal partner, without whose cooperation it is hard to resolve radically the problems of arms limitation and reduction. The Soviet side noted, in particular, the realistic, reasonable approach of the British leadership, which declared the need to observe the existing Soviet-American arms limitation and reduction accords and came out in favor of progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

In particular, official London came out clearly in favor of the strict observation of the ABM Treaty, a fundamental agreement in the strategic arms limitation sphere. Here, too, the Soviet and British positions coincide. The potential was also uncovered for the joint study of such questions as the banning of chemical weapons and the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Europe. Both sides stressed the importance of the successful completion of the Stockholm conference and proper preparation for the Vienna meeting of states that took part in the all-European conference. The sides also agreed that a new meeting between the top USSR and U.S. leaders should end in substantial practical results, above all on security problems.

Of course, it would be naive to suppose that the talks held in London would not reveal the differences that exist in approaches to the assessments of particular problems. That is why talks are needed, in order to exchange opinions on disputed issues and, by seeking mutual understanding, to bring about a convergence of views in the interests of the attainment of general international security. No task is more important than this today. It is from this viewpoint, in our view, that the results of the Soviet foreign minister's visit to Britain should be assessed first and foremost.

The new round of Soviet-British talks created good prerequisites for continuing productive dialogue between our countries. It should serve the cause of peace and universal security and the growth of confidence and cooperation between East and West.

Details of Documents Noted

PM211611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Menshikov article under the rubric "We Reply to a Reader": "USSR-Britain: More Detail About the Documents"; first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] "I have learned from the newspapers that for the first time in 10 years three important agreements were signed at once during the visit which E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, recently concluded to Britain and that one of them is in the military sphere between the two countries. I would like to learn about these documents in more detail" -- B. Umanets, Krasnodar City.

We are talking of three agreements between the USSR and Britain signed in London 15 July this year: The first document is an intergovernmental agreement to prevent incidents at sea outside territorial waters; the second is a program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain for the period 1986-1990; and, finally, the third is an intergovernmental agreement to settle mutual financial and property claims that arose prior to 1939.

Speaking about the specific results of the visit and the three important documents that were signed, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, pointed out that they undoubtedly strengthen the treaty-legal basis of Soviet-British relations and will promote their further development.

During the dialogue in London the Soviet side voiced the hope that the agreement on preventing incidents at sea will be the forerunner of other fundamental accords between our countries and other countries in East and West to eradicate the possibility of a most terrible incident -- a nuclear conflict, which could put an end to the existence of life on earth. In order to prevent this, the USSR foreign minister pointed out at a press conference in London, it is necessary to create reliable guarantees of ensuring international security.

It is this aim that is served by the agreement elaborated by the Soviet and British Governments, which contains the sides' pledges aimed at enhancing the safety of voyages by warships and flights by military aircraft outside territorial waters. The agreement provides, in particular, for a channel of communication to be established and for the sides' representatives to hold annual consultations to examine progress in fulfilling the document's provisions and to elaborate additional measures to ensure a higher level of safety for ships' voyages and aircraft flights.

The program signed in London for the 5-year development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain is an expression of the intentions to develop bilateral relations to our mutual advantage and to utilize the existing potential for advancing interstate relations along the path of good-neighborliness and peaceful cooperation and promoting the detente process in Europe.

The program, in particular, provides for the high scientific and technical standard of the equipment and technologies being supplied and for bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere to take priority directions of technical progress, while ensuring favorable finance and credit terms. As the 17 July CPSU Central Committee Politburo session pointed out, the signed Soviet-British agreements are an important step in continuing the political dialogue between the two countries and developing their mutually advantageous relations and cooperation on issues where the sides have points of contact and a common interest in reducing international tension and strengthening peace.

Gorshkov Comments

LD182202 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Nikolay Gorshkov commentary]

[Text] With political goodwill high on the agenda of this week's Anglo-Soviet talks in London, Nikolay Gorshkov examines the outlook for intensifying the Soviet-British dialogue on key issues of international relations:

The Soviet side has made it clear that it sees Eduard Shevardnadze's just completed visit to Britain as helping to lay the foundation for constructive cooperation between London and Moscow. His visit could be thought of as continuing the new stage in the Soviet-British dialogue that began with Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Britain in December 1984. Since then both countries have gone through periods of thaws and chills in bilateral relations. But as the historical record shows both stand to gain from mutual trust and cooperation. Of course we are aware of obstacles on the way to mutual understanding but we believe that goodwill on the part of our two countries, governments, and peoples can overcome the obstacles and the settlement of reciprocal prewar financial claims, just achieved in London, is the latest proof of this.

Good-neighborly relations between Britain and the Soviet Union are of the utmost importance in the overall context of East-West relations. Britain, which we believe carries considerable weight in Europe and world affairs, can significantly contribute to the arms control process. That's why it was important for the Soviet side to get a clear idea of the British position regarding the package of Soviet proposals for cutting nuclear, chemical, biological, and conventional weapons. The implementation of the Soviet proposals would help put an end to the arms race and would radically improve the political climate in the world. As Mikhail Gorbachev told an international group of scientists opposed to nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union naturally hopes for a [word indistinct] response from the American side and from the West in general. We live in a complex, interdependent world, he said, and we must learn to live together no matter how different we are.

In line with this thinking, the Soviet and British sides went on record in favor of further developing the European process which is having a positive impact on the expansion of political, trade, economic, and humanitarian cooperation in Europe. This approach was backed up by the signing of Anglo-Soviet agreements to stimulate trade and to reduce the risk of military incidents on the high seas -- agreements that, as the Soviet foreign minister said in London, unquestionably fortify the contractual basis of our relations and will facilitate their further development.

Irrespective of national interests and international commitments, the Soviet Union and Britain have invariably retained and undoubtedly will retain an interest in each other. Political realism and common sense make it imperative for us to seek points of contact. At the very basis of the Anglo-Soviet dialogue lies the problem of security, both national and general. That is why the Soviet side sought to explain the concept of a general system of international security put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Soviet Communist Party congress earlier this year. We have proposed building up such a system exclusively with nonmilitary means of maintaining peace, such as guarantees of a technical, political, economic and humanitarian nature which elevates trust and peaceful coexistence to the status of basic principles in international relations. The replacement of some arms with other more sophisticated ones is a road not forward but backward. It is far more forward-looking on some occasions to stop (?in good) time and to reflect upon the consequences of that or this choice, said the Soviet foreign minister after extensive talks with his British counterpart. In the final analysis, he said, that is what we propose to all our partners, the British Government included. We propose this in the hope that our thoughts and ideas will be treated without prejudice, with a desire to (?discern) their positive contents and find points of contact which make possible a meaningful and constructive discussion.

PERES HOLDS TALKS WITH MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN

Aim of Talks Denounced

LD220917 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 22 TASS -- THE ASSOCIATED PRESS agency has quoted official sources in Tel Aviv as saying that Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres left by air in a military plane for Morocco for talks with King Hassan the second. The aim of that top-secret visit, the agency said, is to try to galvanize the process of normalizing the situation in the Middle East. The king of Morocco, the report said, is to serve as a "bridge between Israel and Jordan."

Observers believe that, in actual fact, the point at issue is a fresh attempt of Israel and the United States backing it to "drag through" and force on the Arab nations the capitulatory versions of a Middle East settlement according to the Camp David scenario, which have been resolutely rejected by the Arabs. The point at issue is, apparently, the striving of the imperialist and Zionist circles to draw new countries into separate deals to the detriment of the vital interests of the Arab peoples. These efforts are being made at a time when the Israeli aggressors, far from displaying preparedness to withdraw troops from the captured Arab lands, are clearly leading things to a perpetuation of the occupation regime and annexation of new territories.

Syria Breaks Ties

LD220846 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus July 22 TASS -- Syria has severed all relations with Morocco, Damascus radio reported.

The demarche was prompted by reports about a visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his talks with King Hassan II.

An official Syrian spokesman said such contacts with Israel, which continues occupying Arab territories, run counter to decisions by the League of Arab states and the conferences of the heads of Arab states and governments.

CPSU DELEGATION VISIT TO PDRY CONTINUES

Talks Under Way

LD211200 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Aden July 21 TASS -- Talks are currently under way between a CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitnov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, who are staying on a visit in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.

Taking part in the talks are:

From the Soviet side -- Yuliy Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Karen Brutents, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Albert Rachkov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY;

From the South Yemen side -- Salim Salith Muhammed, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdullah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of Yemen Socialist Party; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd' al-Dail, member of the Politicual Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and foreign minister; Muhammad Haydar Mahrus, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and first secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Committee of Abyan Province; S.A. ibn Husaynun, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, deputy minister and minister of energy and mineral resources; 'Abd al-Jalil Tahir al-Badr, chairman of the finance and auditing commission of the Yemen Socialist Party, and other officials.

The talks, which are proceeding in a friendly atmosphere, cover questions pertaining to bilateral relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Yemen Socialist Party, the USSR and the PDRY, the international situation and the situation in the Arab world.

The Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party gave a dinner in honor of the CPSU delegation, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The delegation laid wreaths to the tombs of the fallen in the events, which took place in that country in January this year.

Joint Trade Agreement Signed

LD221000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0818 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Aden, 22 Jul (TASS) -- During talks here between a Soviet trade Delegation and a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, an agreement on trade turnover in the years 1986-90 and other documents on the development of trade between the two countries have been signed.

These documents envisage, in particular, the export of agricultural machinery, fertilizers and chemicals, petroleum products, construction materials, and medicines from the USSR to the PDRY. Democratic Yemen will supply cotton, leather, dyes, fresh-frozen fish, and other goods to the Soviet Union.

KATUSHEV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES KUWAIT

PM210923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Two Countries' Interests"]

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jul -- The visit to Kuwait by a Soviet delegation headed by K.F. Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, ended 17 July. In the course of the Soviet-Kuwaiti talks, questions of the development and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of the economy, in particular in the oil industry, were discussed. The Soviet delegation was received by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait.

UN COMMITTEE DEMANDS MANDELA'S RELEASE IN RSA

LD220838 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 22 TASS -- The U.N. Special Committee against Apartheid has demanded that Nelson Mandela, an outstanding fighter for the freedom of the oppressed people of South Africa, be immediately released. The committee's statement circulated at the U.N. headquarters says that his name embodies the aspiration of the country's black majority to create a free and democratic society. The release of Nelson Mandela, who was thrown into prison almost a quarter of a century ago and sentenced to life imprisonment, as well as the release of other political prisoners, would become the first step on the way to the establishment of true democracy in South Africa, the statement emphasises.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU OPENS 44TH OAU SESSION

LD212018 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Addis Ababa July 21 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity opened its 44th session in Addis Ababa today.

Speaking at its opening, Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, blamed imperialist circles for the current aggravation of world tension.

Of particular danger he said, were their plans to turn outer space into a battlefield.

The Ethiopian [words indistinct] called on the OAU member countries to step up their struggle for eliminating the apartheid regime in South Africa and granting independence to Namibia as early as possible.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RESTORED WITH LIBERIA

LD212000 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS -- The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics and of the Republic of Liberia, guided by the mutual desire to develop and consolidate the relations of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, have decided to restore diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors.

'FUTILITY' OF ANTI-DRUG OPERATION IN BOLIVIA NOTED

LD211334 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] London July 21 TASS -- The second operation against jungle cocaine labs in Bolivia has been unsuccessful, REUTER reported.

The large-scale raid involving helicopters and planes sent in by the United States, U.S. servicemen and agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration has proved futile, as neither cocaine nor the equipment for its production has been found during the operation, an official spokesman for the Bolivian Government said.

New York July 21 TASS -- The decision to use American assistance in combatting cocaine producers and traffickers in Bolivia has been taken by President Victor Paz Estenssoro and his government.

Judging from press reports, it was believed that it would be limited to purely technical assistance. Washington, however, used it as a pretext for intervening in the internal affairs of Bolivia.

Speaking in an interview to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Jacobo Liebermann, an adviser to the Bolivian president, said "We would have liked assistance of a different nature entirely run by the Bolivians. But instead we got the invasion of Normandy."

The decision of the president taken without the approval of the National Congress and the fact of Washington's interference in the internal affairs of an independent state drew strong protests from broad political and public circles in Bolivia.

Simon Reyes, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia, said that the case in point was an unprecedented damage to sovereignty and independence of the country.

Oscar Samora, president of the Senate of the National Congress, said that the government's decision contradicted the constitution of the country.

This viewpoint was supported by Gaston Encinas, president of the Chamber of Deputies. He said, in part, that the American-imposed dictate constituted an open encroachment on Bolivia's national security.

The presidents of both chambers demanded the urgent convocation of the congress to discuss the existing situation.

Washington's actions caused negative reaction in other Latin American countries as well.

Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the Senate of the National Congress of Mexico, pointed to the inadmissibility of foreign interference in the solution of problems facing other nations. He said that the United States should show more responsibility in approaching that matter.

Washington must first of all take effective action in its own home against a many-million strong army of drug addicts, said Peruvian Senator Andres Tounsend, secretary-general of the Latin American Parliament.

U.S. PANAMA CANAL POLICIES CRITICIZED

LD211052 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Madrid July 21 TASS -- The United States is continuing its pressure to bear on Panama, and in contravention of the accords reached is out to preserve its control over the Panama Canal even after the year 2000. A statement to this effect was made in an interview with the Spanish newspaper "EL PAIS" by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander-in-chief of Panama's national defence forces.

We Panamanians increasingly feel that the eternal enemies of our people are out to deprive Panama of her right to free self-determination, to prevent it from becoming master of the whole of her national territory, he said.

New York July 21 TASS -- Panama has exposed in front of all the non-aligned countries the intrigues of the ultrarightist circles of the USA directed against the republic's civilian and military authorities. Panama's representative to the U.N. Ambassador Leonardo Cam said here that the United States had launched an anti-Panamanian campaign. Pressure is being brought to bear on Panama in order to make her give up the independent foreign policy. They in the USA are unhappy about Panama's stand on the Central American crisis and her participation in the Contadora Group, which is engaged in a search for a peaceful settlement in the region.

The aim of that campaign is to deprive Panama of the opportunity to restore sovereignty over her legitimate national territory -- the canal and its zone, as is envisaged by the accords on the Panama canal.

Panama, her representative stressed, does not intend to change its stand and go back on its international commitments, including to the non-aligned movement and the United Nations organization.

L. Cam urged the non-aligned countries to express solidarity with Panama and support her legitimate right to restoring full sovereignty over the whole of her national territory.

CHILE'S MDP CALLS FOR OPPOSITION UNITY

PY212159 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] had called on all political sectors to unite in the common struggle to oust the dictatorship and establish a democratic government. In a communique released in Santiago, the MDP stresses that most members of the opposition agree that the dictator is the main obstacle to finding the political solution that is least costly for the Chilean people.

The MDP adds that it is willing to reach a broad and quick agreement with all parties of the opposition in order to determine the programs and foundations for a future democratic government. It also condemns Pinochet's plans to stay in office until 1997. The MDP warns that Pinochet is dragging the Armed Forces toward a clash with the people, and that the military must react to the people's demands for the reestablishment of democracy. The MDP concludes by condemning the extreme savageness of the group of soldiers who torched two youths during the general stoppage.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT REPORT

PM211435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 86 First Edition p 1

[PRAVDA headline: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] A special CPSU Central Committee Politburo session has discussed a report by the government commission on the results of investigations into the causes of the 26 April 1986 accident at the Chernobyl AES, and on the measures to eliminate its consequences and to ensure the safety of atomic power generation.

It was established that the accident occurred because of a whole series of crude violations of the rules for the operation of reactor installations that were perpetrated by the workers of this power station.

Experiments connected with investigations into the working conditions of the turbo-generators were carried out during the night on the fourth power set while it was withdrawn for planned overhaul. In this the AES management and specialists neither prepared themselves for this experiment nor coordinated it with the appropriate organizations, although they were under an obligation to do this. Finally, proper control was not provided and appropriate safety measures were not taken while the work was being carried out.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Inudstry allowed a lack of control over the state of affairs at the Chernobyl station, and failed to take effective measures to ensure safety requirements, or to prevent infringements of discipline and the rules for the operation of this station.

Irresponsibility and negligence and lack of discipline led to serious consequences. Twenty-eight people died as a result of the accident. Damage was inflicted upon the health of many people. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expresses deep condolences to the relatives and friends of those who died. The state is giving all-around help to their families. Great preventative work has been organized. Medical investigations of several hundred thousand people have been carried out. At present, radiation sickness has been diagnosed in 203 people; of these, 30 are undergoing a course of hospital treatment.

The destruction of the reactor led to the radioactive pollution of the territory around the station over an area of about 1,000 square kilometers. Agriculture land in the area was taken out of production and the work of enterprises, construction sites, and other organizations was halted.

Direct losses alone in connection with the accident totalled about R2 billion. The provision of power to the national economy was impaired. The Politburo has taken cognizance of the fact that the USSR Procurator's Office has instituted criminal proceedings against the figures guilty of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and is conducting an investigation. After its conclusion the material of the inquiry will be passed over to the courts.

For great mistakes and shortcomings in work which led to the accident and its heavy consequences, Kulov, chairman of the State Committee for Safety in the Atomic Power Industry; Shasharin, deputy minister of power and electrification of the USSR; Meshkov, first deputy minister of medium machine building; and Yemelyanov, deputy director of a scientific research and design institute have been released from their posts. [paragraph continues]

They have also been brought strictly to account within the party. Former Chernobyl AES director (Bryukhanov) has been dismissed from the party.

It was noted that Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification, deserves to be released from his post for the serious shortcomings in the management of the Chernobyl AES, but taking into account the fact that he has not occupied this post for a prolonged period the Politburo gave him a severe party reprimand and warned that if he does not draw the appropriate conclusions from what has happened, he will be subjected to a more severe punishment. The party Control Committee attached to the CPSU Central Committee, the Ukraine CP Central Committee, and the Moscow gorkom have been set the task of reviewing the issue of the responsibility of other workers.

It was stressed at the session that the implementation of great and vigorous measures to eliminate the consequences of the accident made it possible to radically change the situation at the power station and the adjoining area within a short period. The construction of housing, and cultural and domestic amenities for the population evacuated from the Chernobyl AES danger zone is continuing, and these people are being compensated for their material losses. The necessary work to place people in jobs is being undertaken.

The state of the damaged reactor is being reliably monitored and gives rise to no fears. Complex engineering measures are being implemented to mothball the power set which suffered the accident. Cleansing the area of the power station from radioactive pollution is being carried out on a wide front, together with decontamination of the surrounding territory, buildings, installations, and equipment. Much work has been carried out in removing and burying earth, and in treating the locality with special chemical preparations.

As a result, the level of radiation in areas where it was above the norm has been sharply reduced. It is only in Chernobyl and certain adjoining areas where it still exceeds the permissible levels.

In order to protect water resources, in addition to constructing dikes along the Pripyat River, which has been carried out for a distance of 20 kilometers, a system of installations is being created to ensure reliable protection of the water basin.

The Politburo pointed out that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decisions on urgent measures to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl AES accident were received with profound understanding by the Soviet people. This was expressed in the striving of labor collectives and every Soviet person to make their contribution to accomplishing the set tasks. Thousands of volunteers declared their desire to take a direct part in the restoration work. Soviet people contributed over R400 million to the fund to help eliminate the consequences of the accident: Workers at many collectives worked a shift without pay.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo evaluates highly the self-sacrifice and labor heroism manifested by working people, specialists, scientists, servicemen, medical personnel, and workers in the service sphere during the work to eliminate the accident and to overcome its consequences. A decision on recommending the award of USSR orders and medals to comrades who particularly distinguished themselves has been made.

It was stressed that the accident at Chernobyl AES is a serious lesson from which ministries and departments; scientific, design and planning organizations; economic, soviet, and party organs, should draw exhaustive conclusions.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has demanded of ministries and departments that they should in the shortest possible time draw up and implement additional measures to ensure the safe exploitation of existing nuclear power stations, to reinforce technological discipline at all levels, and to be more exacting with regard to strict observation of the regulations for the operation of reactor installations and other equipment.

It is envisaged that retraining and certification of service personnel is to be undertaken; the network of teaching and training centers equipped with special training mock-ups is to be expanded. State supervisory bodies are charged with strictly monitoring work at all nuclear power stations. An extremely high level of organization, precision, and performance in work, and profound knowledge and skill, should be the law of life, for every nuclear power engineering labor collective.

The attention of the government commission, USSR ministries and departments, and the party and soviet bodies in the Ukraine and Belorussia is particularly drawn to the importance of completing all the work to mothball the damaged power unit and make sure it is reliably entombed by the appointed time. An instruction has been issued saying that meeting delivery targets for machines, decontamination equipment, and materials necessary to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES should be unremittingly supervised.

The provision of housing and social and everyday amenities for the evacuated population is a paramount task. For rural residents alone, residential housing covering a total area of around 700,000 square meters needs to be built.

An all-union Ministry of Atomic Energy has been formed with the aim of raising the level of management and responsibility for developing nuclear power and improving the operation of atomic power stations.

The central committees of the communist parties of the union republics and kraykoms and obkoms have been set the task of raising the level of leadership of party organizations at atomic power stations, of educating workers and engineering, technical, and management staff in a spirit of high-level responsibility, of persistently strengthening discipline and order in labor collectives, and of paying the utmost attention to matters relating to ensuring the safe functioning of these enterprises.

In order to step up party influence on the performance of these tasks, it has been deemed desirable to introduce the posts of CPSU Central Committee party organizers into the party organizations at atomic power stations.

The USSR is profoundly grateful to the socialist states which displayed solidarity with the Soviet people in connection with the accident at Chernobyl AES. It appreciates the moral support and practical assistance of many other countries and their citizens.

The need was stressed at the session for broad international cooperation and joint efforts by various countries to ensure nuclear safety. The USSR proposes to other countries that joint efforts should be made to ensure that the possibility of accidents in the operations of atomic installations in the world is reduced to zero. The special session of the IAEA general conference scheduled for September is important in this respect. Our country is prepared to participate constructively in its proceedings, and regards the joint development by the scientists of different states of a new-generation reactor as a topical, urgent task.

At the same time, cooperation in mastering controlled thermonuclear fusion, which could become an inexhaustible source of energy, should be accelerated.

Another aspect of the problem of safety at nuclear power installations is connected with the need to prevent their deliberate destruction as a result of military operations or terrorist acts. A dependable system of measures to prevent nuclear terrorism in all its manifestations should be formulated.

Nuclear safety on our planet is unthinkable without stopping the material preparations for nuclear warfare and the full elimination of the means for it to be conducted. The Soviet Union is full of resolve to try to achieve -- in spite of the fierce opposition of the military-industrial complex in the West -- the implementation of the proposed program of freeing the world of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century. Since the time it was put forward on 15 January 1986, our country, at all talks on limiting weapons and on disarmament, has made concrete proposals making genuine accord possible.

Curbing the nuclear arms race and going over to real measures aimed at reducing nuclear weapons and stopping their testing must be a turning point in the cause of ensuring international security. The world public expects a positive response from the U.S. Administration to the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

A genuine limitation of arms is the best contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and of realiable nuclear security.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed firm confidence that ministries and departments, local party and administrative bodies, and leaders of enterprises and organizations would take the appropriate measures to more speedily overcome the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES, to ensure the efficient and safe operation of nuclear power stations, and to further develop Soviet nuclear power engineering in the interests of both the national economy and the working people.

PRESIDIUM ESTABLISHES MINISTRY OF ATOMIC POWER

LD211520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has set up an All-Union Ministry of Atomic Power of the USSR. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Nikolay Fedorovich Lukonin to the post of the USSR minister of atomic power.

CAREER DETAILS OF NEW MINISTER PANICHEV REPORTED

PM181230 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report on appointment of new USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry: "Nikolay Aleksandrovich Panichev"]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Panichev was born in 1934, is Belorussian, has been a CPSU member since 1955, and graduated from the M.I. Kalinin Leningrad Polytechnic Institute and the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy.

He served in the Soviet Army from 1953 to 1955. [paragraph continues]

After graduating from technical college in 1957 he worked as a lathe hand at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry's Leningrad machine building plant named for Ilich and later as a designer and shop chief at that plant. From 1967 through 1975 he was elected deputy secretary and later secretary of the party committee of the Ya. M. Sverdlov Leningrad Machine Building Production Association.

In 1975 he was appointed director of the Ilich Machine Building plant and chief of the special design bureau for the planning of polishing and grinding equipment. In 1980 he became chief of the All-Union Production Association for the Production of Precision Machine Tools and member of the ministry's collegium, and in 1981 he became deputy minister. Since 1983 he has been first deputy minister of the machine tool and tool building industry.

He has been awarded the Orders of the October Revolution and the Labor Red Banner, the "Badge of Honor," and a medal.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD192151 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya' newscast]

[Text] The results of the June 1986 Party Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the city party organization in fulfilling the plans for comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow for 1986-90 were discussed today at a Moscow gorkom plenum. Comrade Yeltsin delivered a report.

It was noted that in all spheres of the life of the city, restructuring is under way in implementation of the decisions of the 27th congress. The principle of collective solutions and the spirit of innovation are being affirmed. Businesslike, principled criticism and self-criticism are increasingly becoming the norm of life of party organizations. Cadre policy is being conducted energetically.

The labor of Muscovites has made it possible to overfulfill the 6-month plan targets in respect of the basic technical and economic indices. However, the many shortcomings in the practical activity of party, local soviet, and economic organs, and labor collectives are being eliminated impermissibly slowly.

A review was made of the draft plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow for the 12th 5-year epriod. Specific measures were drawn up aimed at eliminating the existing shortcomings and enhancing the political and labor activity of Muscovites.

EDUCATION MINISTER WRITES ON SCHOOL REFORM

PM181427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Education Minister S. Shcherbakov: "Vigorous Renovation. Following the School Reform"]

[Text] The implementation of the enormous tasks put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress will largely depend on what kind of younger generation is trained at educational establishments. Those who are at their desks today will soon have to enter crucial sectors of the economy, science, education, art, and literature and take up key positions in the life of society.

It is clear that the school has a great responsibility. The basic guidelines for the reform of general and vocational education formulate in detail the key areas of our immediate and longer term work and thoroughly substantiate the fundamental problems and tasks and the ways and means of tackling them. In the past 2 years the combined efforts of the teaching profession and all personnel in education and pedagogical science have been geared to establishing the ideas of the reform in the life of our schools and putting them into practice. But educational personnel see the real state of affairs as regards reform implementation in terms of the demands of the party congress. "...The rate and depth of implementation of the reform measures," the CPSU Central Committee Political Report says, "are not yet satisfactory. The nature of the task requires a more thorough study of the scientific foundations of modern production and the leading areas of its intensification." This mobilizing assessment urges and obliges us all to increase our efforts to accelerate educational renovation.

The general public is very interested in school matters and we value critical observations and suggestions. They help us to acquire a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of omissions, errors, and mistakes and to take steps to eliminate them.

In conditions of the rapid development of science and the swift accumulation and updating of information it is impossible to learn during your school career everything you will need for life, as was the case in the not too distant past. With this in mind, scientists and specialist elaborated demands for the creation of improved (new) syllabuses and textbooks.

It must be admitted that the question of preparing certain textbooks remains a complex one. There has been fair criticism of the Ministry of Education and Academy of Pedagogical Sciences on repeated occasions in this connection from the press and from teachers and parents. How can it have happened that in a country possessing vast scientific and methodological resources and a considerable detachment of creative teachers, schools do not have good textbooks on mathematics, physics, biology, and literature combining a high degree of erudition with a precise and clear methodological apparatus intelligible to those for whom they are created?

A critical analysis of current textbooks shows that this is due to a number of reasons, primarily poor organization of management and monitoring of this important matter by the USSR Ministry of Education. Very few methodological and practical experts have been recruited to create textbooks.

The Ministry of Education and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences are making an effort to effect cardinal changes in the existing order, or rather disorder. Henceforth all textbooks, and, consequently, training kits, also including methodological aids for teachers and didactic materials on every subject, will be created on the basis of competitive selection with the participation of the broad scientific and teaching community. The basic requirements for textbooks and the terms of competition have been published. Some 200 collectives have already applied to compete. We have begun this work first of all with a mathematics textbook, in view of the public's grave concern at the deterioration of mathematics education at school. The Ministry of Education, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and organs of public education are to carry out a scientific, methodological and practical study and appraisal of textbook manuscripts, involving teacher collectives, experts from advanced training institutes, and scholars from pedagogical VUZ, university, and USSR Academy of Sciences institute departments.

The syllabuses, textbooks, and methodological literature will get to the schools in 1, 2, or 3 years' time, but we are not forgetting that the classroom is in the forefront of the reform today.

Success depends primarily on the extent to which every teacher assimilates the leading ideas of the times and reorganizes his work in the light of the new demands.

It is in class, at the school desk that the very important qualities of the future working person are molded, such as conscientiousness and assiduousness, thoroughness and responsibility for the job in hand, economy and the ability to treasure every minute of working time. To be frank, by no means every school lesson meets these demands and by no means every teacher manages to create in the classroom an atmosphere of mutual understanding and collaboration, mutual exactingness and respect.

And if we look at our work today from this viewpoint, it has to be admitted that public education bodies have not yet succeeded in ensuring that all educational personnel, teachers, and production training experts are active fighters for the implementation of the reform ideas. Hackneyed and formal features are still present in training and education and there has been no significant improvement in the quality of students' knowledge. In many cases the rayon, city, or oblast public education department is operating the old system: Evaluating teachers' work in terms of the quantity of work graded 4 or 5 and inundating school directors and teachers with demands to submit reports and obligatory plans with an endless number of questions and points.

The reshaping of teachers psychologically is proving a laborious process and our system for retraining and improving skills is giving little assistance. Because of inertia, we are training teachers primarily in methods of explaining new material, questioning pupils, and checking homework, and we are paying little attention to developing the ability to organize lessons on an unfettered, creative basis and ensuring that students digest the new knowledge during the actual class. This should be the target of the arsenal of resources involved in improving skills, the efforts of school inspectors and methodological services, and the system of disseminating advanced methods of pedagogical labor.

On 1 September the country's general educational schools will start to introduce a new standard academic plan which, in accordance with the demands of the reform documents, brings in four new academic subjects: "Familiarization with the world about us," "Basic production. Choice of profession," "The ethics and psychology of family life," and "Basic information science and computer technology." More time will be spent on labor training and social science. The redistribution of time has been carried out by slightly reducing the time spent on all academic subjects except literature, which occupies a special place in the system of humanitarian and moral education. While maintaining the total number of hours devoted to this very important subject, 1 hour has been transferred from senior to junior classes. The advisability of this step will be tested in practice.

One concrete step in the implementation of the reform ideas is the introduction, in the 1985-1986 academic year, of the study of the general education course "Basic information science and computer technology" in senior classes. The new subject is being introduced as an integral part of general secondary education and has broad interdisciplinary links.

In a very short period of time, in 6 months in 1985 in fact, a handbook for pupils and methodological aids for teachers were created and published in an edition of four million. Around 70,000 physics and mathematics teachers have been retrained. This work is continuing.

Thanks to great assistance from party and Soviet bodies and enterprises and institutions some schools have set up a technical base enabling about 12 percent of the students to do practical work on computers.

This is good, of course, but it is an extremely small figure. We need standard, reliable equipment, which is currently being developed by experts in the relevant industrial sectors. But it is worrying that the bulk of the production of this equipment is planned for the last year of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The school reform demanded of educational personnel fuller implementation of the Leninist principle of combining training with productive labor. To put it bluntly, the USSR Ministry of Education and its local bodies have had to look again at many aspects of labor education and training and student vocational guidance in the light of the tasks set for general education: ensuring that its graduates have acquired basic qualifications in one of the mass professions.

By the end of the last academic year more than 500,000 pupils had received professional labor training in 6,000 training shops at actual enterprises, which we see as the most effective way. Over 2 million underwent labor education in 3,000 production training combines and around 2 million in school workhops.

But this is not satisfactory. The 990,000 student jobs that have been created so far enable only around 5 million students to obtain professional training, which is obviously not enough. In the next few years we will have to increase the number of jobs in inter-school production training combines and training shops and sections at actual enterprises to at least 3 million. It must be admitted that public education bodies and school leaders can by no means be relied upon to be vigorous and bold enough in dealing with the leaders of training enterprises which, together with the schools, have been given responsibility by the "training enterprise regulations" for organizing labor training for pupils. Many enterprises are called "training" enterprises, but they do nothing for schools.

The move to a qualitatively new level of general secondary education affects practically all aspects of school activity and its implementation demands a considerable improvement in the mechanism and methods of the management of the training and education process, but we do not have any reliable indicators for comparing the levels of knowledge, ability, and skills of pupils in different parts of the country in the basic general educational subjects. Scientists at the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and pedagogical VUZes are obviously behind in the elaboration of objective indicators making it possible to influence the improvement in the effectiveness of the training and education process, promptly identify possible negative trends, and take steps to eliminate them.

We have still not ensured coordinated action among pedagogical scientific research establishments, VUZes, public education bodies, and schoolteacher collectives whereby every expedient pedagogical idea, or productive thought by a scientist or teacher (that craftsman of pedagogical labor), and all positive results obtained in experiments are promptly generalized and consistently and purposefully -- using all available pedagogical organizational methods -- brought to the notice of every school and every teacher and are tested in practice until the ultimate pedagogical impact is known.

The basic guidelines for the reform of general and vocational education envisage a switch to educating children from the age of 6 years. The plan is that on 1 September 1.7 million 6-year-old children will become first-year pupils in schools and in kindergartens. First-year training and methodological manuals have been prepared and are being issued in all union republics. Primary school teachers are undergoing retraining.

The switch to the education of children from the age of 6 years presents a number of complex pedagogical, psychological, and organizational problems.

A package of measures has to be implemented ensuring the necessary conditions for the training and education process in this area of education, the requisite material base has to be created, and questions pertaining to the supply of school property, visual aids, furniture, and equipment have to be tackled. In particular it is necessary to provide proper catering for children and organize regular medical checks. Avoiding excessive academic work, it is necessary to make more extensive use of lively games, excursions, music and art classes and so forth when working with six-year-old children.

Soviet general education schools now possess a vast general scientific, methodological training, and cadre potential and a better material base for carrying out the tasks set by the Communist Party and Soviet state of raising the work of all components of the education systems to a qualitatively new level. It is a nationwide educational task to provide knowledge, teach labor, and train and educate totally competent and able citizens of socialist society.

OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH LABOR DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

WA221030 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "In the Office of the USSR Public Prosecutor"]

[Text] The office of the USSR Public Prosecutor has checked for compliance throughout the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry with the requirements of the law covering labor collectives.

It has been established that contrary to the measures being undertaken by the ministry to strengthen order and discipline in industry, the sector has not yet fully utilized the potentials within the law to activate the human factor in order to improve efficiency of social production, to strengthen labor discipline, and to inculcate a zealous attitude toward public property.

Also, not everything possible has been done to root out padding and deception. In the last 2 years alone distortions in government accounting have been found at 30 enterprises. At the Odessa Stankonormal Plant, padding toward plan fulfillment was in excess of 700,000 rubles. Twelve thousand bonuses were paid illegally. The sham artists [ochkovtirateli] have been summoned by the Office of the Public Prosecutor to face criminal charges. Bugakov, director of the Shevchenko Plant, and Genkin, chief of the plant's hardware shop have been sentenced by the Odessa Oblast Court to different periods of confinement.

Compliance to legal requirements for delivery of manufactured goods is being carried out unsatisfactorily. In the past year, 129 of 295 concerns did not fulfill their contractual obligations. Over 16 million penalty fines have been made.

At a number of enterprises in the sector, petty thievery is widespread. At the Gorkiy Machine Tool Building Association, over 150 workers have been detained during a year's time, but only two have been called to face administrative charges. A similar situation has been found at the Voronezh Production Association, which produces heavy mechanical presses.

Legal measures against those who produce defective goods are almost never used. At the Zaporozhye Abrasives Combine, losses due to defective goods were in excess of R700,000 in a year's time, and not one of the guilty ones has been subjected to economic penalties by the combine's administration. Consequently, the Office of the Public Prosecutor has brought action against officials at the enterprise, who have not maintained compliance to technological discipline or control over production of goods of the required quality; suits for reimbursement of the economic losses have been issued to the OTK chief Valovich, shop foremen Lagoshch, Yukhimets and others.

At many of the ministry's enterprises infractions of labor discipline are being poorly combatted. A great deal of work time is lost annually through unauthorized worker absence. Numerous instances of coverup of these absences have been discovered. Social organizations of the enterprises have not fully taken part in the struggle with worker discipline infractions. At the Rossoshanskiy pressing subassembly, the 'disorganizers' were never discussed at the meetings of the labor collectives. At the Pavelets Machine Tool and Tool Subassembly Plant, the comrade court ended its activities back in June 1984.

At a number of enterprises, the violators of discipline were illegally issued bonuses. At the Voronezh Association for the production of forge-and-press equipment, 23 of the truants were paid bonuses that totaled over a thousand rubles. Similar instances were discovered at the Michurin Machine Tool Repair Plant, as well as at others.

With respect to exposing labor discipline infractions and nipping them in the bud, improving social activity of the worker collectives, and to increase their role in managing enterprises and organizations of the sector, the Ministry's apparatus has poor influence on improvements in labor organizations locally.

Based on the results of the check, the General Prosecutor of the USSR A. Rekunkov has issued a statement to the Minister of the Machine Tool and Tool Industry B. Balmont concerning the elimination of these infractions of the law. The minister's attention was particularly directed to the fact that the Deputy Minister V. Kedrov, during his examination of audit results in September 1985, took no measures at a number of the sector's enterprises to punish those guilty in violating economic contracts, and to recover from them the losses incurred. The minister's attention is also directed to the fact that First Deputy Minister Panichev did not address attention to the issue of organizing an effort to combat petty thievery.

It has been recommended to examine the responsibility of the respective administrative agency chiefs for the unsatisfactory monitoring for compliance with the labor collective law.

A number of officials that are guilty of infractions of the law have been summoned by the Office of the Public Prosecutor to face disciplinary and economic penalties. The Office of the Public Prosecutor has initiated criminal charges and is conducting investigations with respect to individual instances of thievery and disruptions of the government discipline.

CORRECTION: NIKONOV VISITS MOSCOW BAKERIES

The following correction pertains to the unlabeled item published in the 16 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 4. The initial paragraphs of this item were deleted. Following is the text of the item:

PM150937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Focusing Attention on Bread"]

[Text] Not for nothing is bread called the number one product, and consumers want to buy only the best. There was an earnest and principled discussion of problems and reserves for improving output of this essential product during CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.P. Nikonov's visit to Moscow's V.P. Zotov Bakery, the No 22 Experimental Bakery, and the bread-making industry science and production association.

It was noted that it is important to make more effective use of the existing production potential. Among the chief reserves here are the more effective intorudction of progressive forms of labor organization such as the collective contract and intensification of collaboration among all the components of the bread-making process. For example, the practice still exists where the nonregulated system is in use in the plant or the bakery, but the transport workers are still operating under the old system. Here is another example. Moscow has accumulated valuable experience of container shipments of bread. But many trading points have not been adapted to receive containers and in some cases not enough thought has gone into equipping transport to carry them. There are cases of lack of coordination between bread-making enterprises and trade organizations. This cannot be tolerated.

Attention was drawn to the need to look more closely at customer demand. In this connection the bread-making industry ought to have its own stores where, above all, one would study consumer demand for particular flavors or aromas.

It was emphasized that the material and technical base of the bread-making industry needs to be considerably strengthened and modernized and progressive new technology must be used.

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances has the task of organizing series production of effective equipment which meets modern requirements and is as good as anything else available. The aim is to accelerate the automation and computerization of the baking process.

CORRECTION TO AUCCTU RESOLUTION ON NEXT CONGRESS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Congress Resolution," published in the 14 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 15, paragraph two, point four:

of the AUCCTU.

5) Elections of the Central Auditing Commission.

3. The norm for (supplying additional line).

ECONOMIST EXAMINES NEW WHOLESALE TRADE PROCEDURES

WA221100 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by V. Belkin, doctor of economic sciences; and P. Medvedev and I. Nit, assistant professors, School of Economics, Moscow State University, Moscow: "Wholesale Trade: Position of Partners"]

[Text] However varied the opinions may be about how one should conduct the radical reform of economic administration, there is probably one thing that all the economists have come to an agreement about: the largest number of problems have accumulated in the circulation sphere. It is precisely the current system of material-technical supply that has become a deterrent to the carrying out of reforms in the economy. This topic is discussed by the authors of the following article.

Actually, the sense of the reorganization that has begun is complete cost accountability for the enterprises. The collective is required to earn money for all its needs, including the expansion and reequipping of production. Let us assume that an enterprise has earned that money. What does it do now? Where is it supposed to use that money? There are no machines, raw materials, or construction materials offered freely for sale. It is necessary to wait until someone allocates the funds. Maybe he will allocate them, and maybe he will not. Money, even if it has been earned, is nothing if the only way you can "barter" with it is by authorization. What kind of cost accountability is this, what kind of self-financing?

Much has been said about the supplier being the boss: he is the one, people say, who forces on the consumer commodities that are of low quality or that are completely unneeded. Actually, there is no need to force anything on the consumer: He has been assigned to the supplier, and he has no choice in the matter. The manufacturer is guaranteed the sale of practically any kind of output. What reason does he have to indulge his partner?

Under the present-day conditions the increase in production is conceivable primarily by means of an economizing of objects of labor. And yet supply based on funds inevitably leads to the squandering of resources and simultaneously reproduces the shortages of output. Economists have already explained the nature of this paradox many times. The results are also well known: During individual years the increase in the national income did not compensate for the increase in reserves. Putting it another way, production operated not for consumption, but for the warehouses where the output slowly dies and gets older, or simply becomes unusable. We consider this fact to be the most objective evaluation of the existing supply system.

In a word, from whatever angle you look at the situation, the reorganization rests upon the circulation sphere. The reform of that sphere is the only link that one can use to stretch out the entire chain of economic problems that have accumulated. The party's 27th congress pointed out how that sphere should be reformed -- it is necessary to develop wholesale trade in producer goods. The sense of this measure is the changeover from the centralized distribution of output intended for technical-production purposes to its sale on the basis of coordination between the partners.

One might say that no one today will dispute the necessity for this radical measure. But how, practically speaking, should it be implemented? It is there that the opinions are divided.

Some people think that it is necessary immediately and decisively to introduce wholesale trade throughout the national economy. Individual zone of wholesale trade cannot coexist with the existing system of fund allocation. They will inevitably be stifled by it.

That is a rather solid argument. Nevertheless it is difficult to imagine that such a fundamental innovation could be introduced immediately, in a single day, for everyone. In life in general, it is necessary to begin somewhere, to begin without any delay, and then, in a steady and planned manner, to ascertain the undesirable consequences of the reorganization, to eliminate them, and thus to develop the optimal forms of wholesale trade.

But, then, where does one begin? In principle three paths are conceivable. The first is to put into free sale those commodities intended for production purposes which are no longer scarce. As commodities become available in sufficient quantities, their list will be expanded. USSR Gossnab already made the attempt once to carry out this idea, but nothing came of it: It was hampered by the system of fund allocation, which automatically herds resources into production of unnecessary articles that die slowly in the reserves.

The second path is to begin with an individual, rather large region. This too, we assume, will not be successful, inasmuch as the commodity flows are not confined to the region.

Finally, the recommendation is made to change over to wholesale trade, at first, only one branch or a few branches. Starting next year this idea will be tested in the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building [Minstroydormash], and in a number of nonproduction branches. This alternative is better, but, in our opinion, the choice of ministry for the experiment is not completely fortuitous.

With the transition to wholesale trade, Minstroydormash will be completely unlimited in purchasing producer goods, other than money, which will come from the customers. But will the purchasers who are operating according to the old rules treasure their rubles, with which, unlike Minstroydormash, they will still be unable to buy anything? Probably not.

Minstroydormash's partners, on the other hand, for the same reason will not receive any incentives to execute the work orders for that branch by deadline and with a high level of quality. Finally, one must expect that, with the changeover to wholesale trade, there will be a rise in wages -- at least as a result of the reduction of the reserves and losses. But what will that rise be supported by? By real increases in the production of output? This is not completely true. Because, after all, the output of Minstroydormash basically goes not into retail sale, and it is possible that there may prove to be no commodities available for the workers at its enterprises to buy with the additional rubles of their earnings.

It is another matter with the enterprises producing output in Group B, that is, consumer goods. The customer is the objective judge who evaluates the results of the work by means of the ruble, and that ruble is one that can be spent for any purpose he desires. It would seem that it would be most convenient to begin the changeover to wholesale trade here. Profitable enterprises that produce popular consumer goods can be changed over to the new rules immediately.

True, for the time being, the work of those enterprises is evaluated not by those rubles that the public has paid. The output is considered to be sold after scarcely arriving at the wholesale base. This procedure must be discontinued: the supplier must have real funds at his disposal -- after the sale of the commodities in the stores.

Understandably, the commoditiy must speak for itself. Nevertheless, at first, in order to provide insurance for retail trade, it would be a good idea to encourage the sale of commodities that are arriving from the reformed enterprises. A certain share of the income remaining there could be transferred to the store collective for expenses at its own discretion -- for wages, for the paying of bonuses. Similarly, those who change over to the wholesale trade could give additional payment for effective cooperation to the suppliers of raw and other materials and equipment and to the construction workers.

For ordinary shipments and services, it could be the usual price plus a modest fixed markup. If the production order is nonstandard or if it is late in being finished in the supplier's plan, the payment can be agreed upon.

But what if, in the race for "live" money, the suppliers begin to execute the production orders to the detriment of the other consumers? This danger exists, but it can easily be forestalled if it is authorized to use the funds from the special accounts only if there has been fulfillment of the planned deliveries for the quarter, half-year, or year.

It is easy to note that the pioneers in wholesale trade will prove to be under somewhat unfavorable conditions: They will pay their suppliers at slightly higher prices, and will also give an additional rebate to the stores. Well, then, they will have to work better. We believe in the beneficial influence of this radical innovation: Reserves can always be found when initiative is unleashed. The benefits to the people in related branches, which are offered by the enterprises in Group B, will serve, as it were, as a life-giving pulse, and will encourage the other branches also to prepare for the work in the new way. Then it will be necessary to issue not prescriptions concerning the transition to wholesale trade, but authorizations to those who are ready to do so.

'PSEUDO-ROBOTIZATION' FOUND IN KIRGHIZ PLANTS

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["Economy, Reserves, Efficiency" program presented by correspondent Lev Barshevskiy]

[Summary] As industrial robots and flexible production systems are very expensive their use is only justified when they can be used on two or three shifts. Meanwhile, according to Central Statistical Administration data on equipment furnished with robots, the shift utilization factor [smennost] is lower than for metal working equipment as a whole. Journalist Arkadiy Gladilov made visits to a number of Kirghiz works to find out how rationally robot complexes, flexible automated systems, and machine tools with numerical program control are being used and found that impractical use is rife at the Kirgizavtomash Production Association, Tyazhelektromash, and at the Frunze Agricultural Machine Building Works.

Such pseudo-robotization, which seems to be occurring in many other towns too, is harmful in that it lowers the shift utilization factor of equipment which is already low in many industries. In machine building, for instance, machine tools are being used minimally over one shift.